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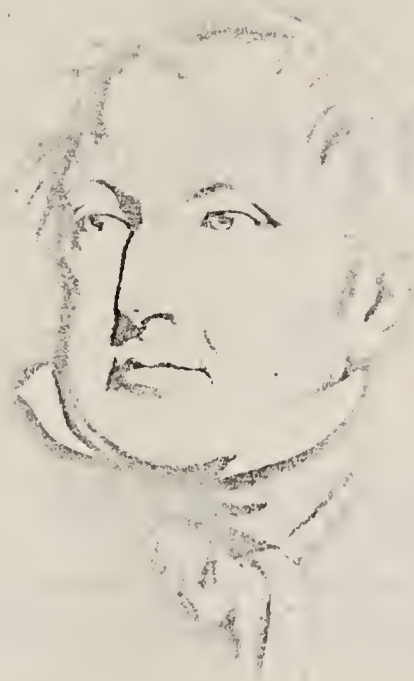
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RICHARD MARTIN, M.P.
"Humanity Martin."

THE HISTORY
OF THE
MARTYN OR MARTIN FAMILY

by

BRYAN I'ANSON

(Author of the History of the Armitage Family, The History of the
Finch Family, Banastre Records, Wightman Records, &c.).

PART I.

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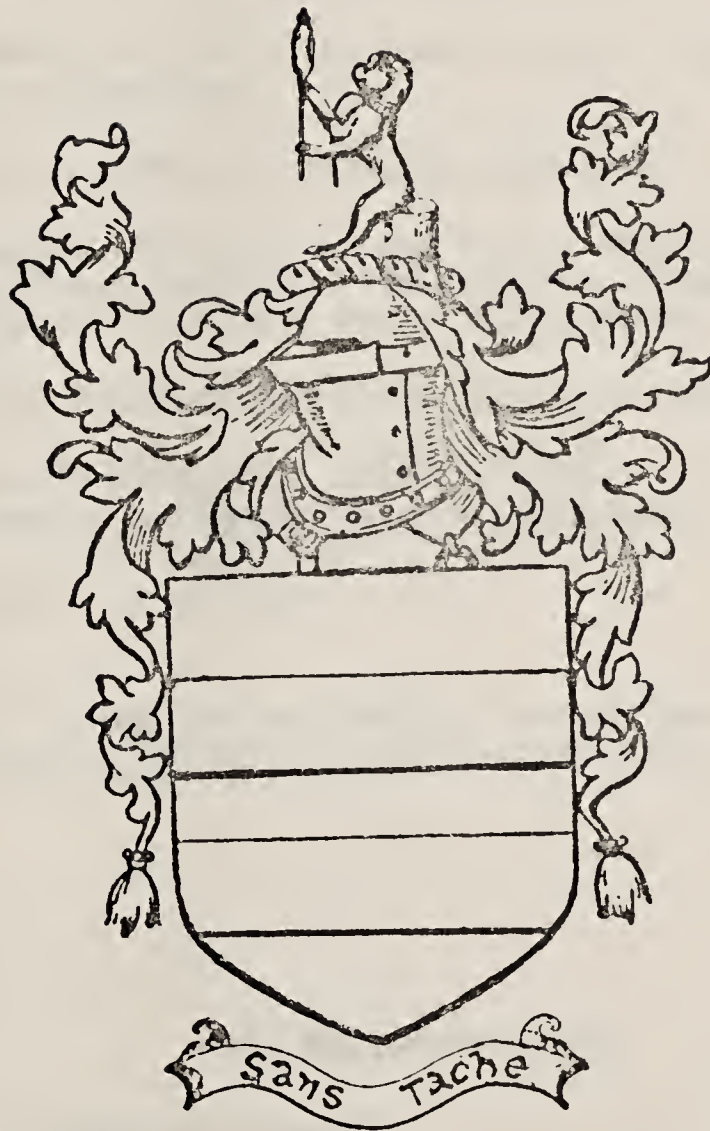
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

THE history of the Martyn or Martin family commences with the first-known ancestor of this family, who fought at Hastings, and, for valour, and services then rendered to King William I, received considerable grants of land in this country.

In Chapter 2 it will be seen that the Sire de Tours was very soon engaged in warfare with the Welsh on behalf of the King, with the result that he established himself, not only in Devonshire and neighbouring counties, but also in Wales, where he subdued the warlike clans there and built Newport Castle, which remained in the possession of the family for some generations.

In correspondence with the many subscribers to this book, I have had to make laborious researches which were quite unexpected when the intention to publish the book was announced, and this has considerably delayed the completion of the work, but with a desire to make the history as complete and accurate as possible in every way, there has been no alternative, and I finally decided that the work should be published in parts, as I am still engaged in the completion of certain researches which I consider essential to make the book complete to my satisfaction.

Some time during last year, or perhaps somewhat earlier, many of my readers will have seen in the papers a speech made, I think, before the British Association, by a well-known peer, to the effect that no one in this country was able to trace his descent to a Norman warrior who fought at Hastings, and there was perhaps some dismay that this misstatement was not contradicted by one of the many genealogists who really knew something of the subject.

The silence is, I think, explained by the record of the peer who hazarded these comments. He is a comparatively young man, born in 1885, educated at Eton and at R.M.C. He subsequently became of the Grenadier Guards, retiring with the rank of Major. From 1913 to 1919, he was attached to the Egyptian Army and was in political employment in Syria and Palestine from 1919 to 1921, after which he resided at Usk, Co. Monmouth, where he is a J.P. and D.L. and a County Councillor. It is a practical impossibility in the comparatively short period of time remaining at this peer's disposal, to have acquired the knowledge which would enable him to write or speak as an authority on this subject and I think that it is much to be regretted that these comments should have been introduced into his speech. This, I think, explains why such remarks remained unchallenged by any genealogist of experience. Be that as it may, no one can question the descent from 1066 of the Martyn or Martin family, and especially so where the Martyns of Tonacombe, Athelhampton and Plymouth are concerned, as will be seen in my succeeding Chapters.

I will now deal with another question which has been continually cropping up, both in correspondence and in conversations with subscribers. Many say that there are three distinct families, viz., Martyn, Martin and Marten. This most definitely is not the case.

It must be remembered that in the Middle Ages and even later the great mass of our population could neither read nor write. The earliest spelling of the name which I have found is Marteine, and in the West Country and in Wales the name has pretty generally been found as Martyn, but as younger sons of the family in these regions have spread into different localities, it is most interesting to notice how the spelling has varied.

From Athelhampton, a stronghold of the Martyns in the County of Dorset, younger sons have settled in London, Suffolk, Essex and elsewhere. Within two generations thereafter and on occasion immediately the name has become Martin.

This is almost invariably the case in London itself, where we have an interesting instance in the case of Richard Martyn of Exeter, who settled in London and became a well-known figure there during the later part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth and the greater part of the reign of King James I. He signed his own name at first as Martyn, but later as Martin, and his monument existing to this day in the Temple Church, although erected there at the cost of his own brother Martyn of Exeter, describes him as Richard Martin, Recorder of London.

A branch of the Martyns of Dorsetshire moved into the County of Berkshire and they recorded their descent—Martyn of Wokingham—with the Heralds at the Visitations. The records were signed by them in the name of Martyn, and yet we find the son of Anthony Martyn referred to as Sir Henry Marten, although his name is also frequently found spelt Martin.

This Sir Henry Marten was the father of that blot on the escutcheon of the whole family, Henry Marten, the regicide. In order to make the history complete, whilst I must feel that many would like this to be omitted, I am including not only a biography of Henry Marten, but also a copy of his portrait, kindly supplied by Mr. Marten of Hinton Court, Hereford, who owns the original which, I think, was painted by Walker.

The question has also been raised about the very considerable number of quite distinct coats of arms and crests of different people of the name of Martyn, Martin and Marten, and it has been suggested that all must be separate and distinct families. One of the earliest instances is that of Martyn of Dartford and Graveney, co. Kent., where we find on a chevron 3 talbots. It may here have been that a remote ancestor having inherited through marriage with an heiress the estates of someone of a different name, has, with approval, adopted the arms of his wife in substitution for the original argent, 2 bars gules. As a very general rule, the plainer the coat of arms the more ancient it is, and in Tudor times we find numerous instances of new grants of arms to members of the Martyn family who, had they made some little enquiry, although this would have, perhaps, been more difficult in those times, could have justified a claim to have a confirmation of the right to bear the original arms of Martyn.

For one other reason they preferred a new grant. This was a desire to have a crest and arms of more ornate design.

Going back into quite early days, we find variations of the original coat, e.g., on each of the 2 bars Sir Waryne Martyne bore 3 bezants and the coat of Sir William

Martyn was argent, 2 bars gules, over all a label of 5 points azure each charged with 3 bezants. It is well known that both these knights came of the same stock, and the explanation of these variations is that before the adoption in much later times—and heraldry in the 11th, 12th and even 13th centuries was still quite in its infancy—of marks of cadency, the above-described methods were adopted to distinguish different branches of the same family. Sometimes, where the descendants were very numerous, we find variations in the tinctures of the coat, alterations in the minor charges, the surrounding of all by a bordure or even different types of bordure, and to so great an extent as to make it almost impossible ordinarily to distinguish the connection of all as originally of the same descent. We have, I think, an instance in the pedigree recorded by Gilbert Martyn of Creakers, co. Bedford. On his attendance before the Herald, he described his arms as “Per pale argent and gules, on a chevron between three mullets, as many talbots all counterchanged,” whereas in the Confirmation in 1580, Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, merely gives the arms as or, on a chevron gules three talbots argent, the descent having, presumably, been traced back to the original ancestor of Gilbert Martyn and marks of cadency having by that time been put into general practice. We may, perhaps, presume that a younger son of the holder of the original arms—and it may here be observed that these arms are the same as those of Richard Martyn of Dartford (ob. 1402) and Justice John Martyn of Graveney, his son—to distinguish himself from his brother in the field of battle, added the three mullets and that one of his younger sons similarly to distinguish himself, divided the field as per pale argent and gules, and arranged the counterchanging of the minor charges.

I must now refer to my selection of a frontispiece to Part I. Only one of my subscribers made any suggestion, and that was the suitability of “Humanity Martin” for that position.

Without exception, all my subscribers will be lovers of animals, and for one of the family to have promoted the Act for their protection and to have been the founder of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is something for every one, be he Martyn, Martin or Marten, to always be proud of.

Moreover, Richard Martin, M.P., was of Ballinahinch Castle, Ireland, and a direct descendant of a Martyn crusader, Oliver Martyn, on whom, in the Holy Land, King Richard I conferred the order of knighthood, and gave him for arms: Azure, a cross Calvary argent, the dexter arm terminating in a sun in splendour or and the sinister in a crescent of the last, of which arms I give an illustration at the foot of this chapter.

I have found it necessary in my first portion of the Visitation Records to set out a list of disclaimers, i.e., persons claiming to bear the arms of Martyn, who have failed to satisfy the Heralds of their right to do so, as it is necessary to keep this history strictly to the descent of those whom I believe to be of the original Norman stock.

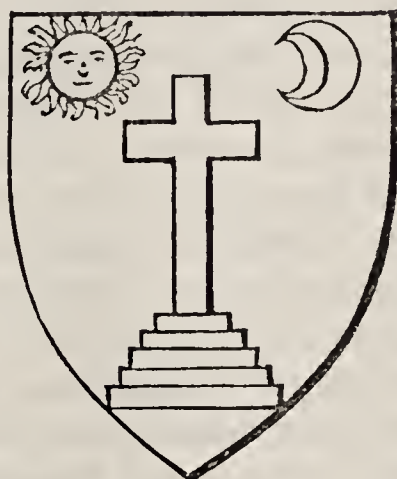
Also, I must remind my readers that aliens of every nationality have been allowed in comparatively recent years to enter this country where, in many instances, they have taken for surname that of one or other of our old English stem surnames

and their descendants are—Jew and Gentile—firmly established in this country and are probably the cause of so many worthy Englishmen and women attending weekly to collect the dole.

In other countries to this day and, in the Middle Ages, in this country, it was customary, before a foreigner could settle and carry on trade, to insist on the payment of a substantial fee for a licence. Amongst the many, it is on record that one John Martyn, a cordwainer, obtained such a licence in the year 1406, and settled in the parish of St. Dunstan's in Fleet Street, London.

There was also one named Marten who came out of Aquitaine in France, in or about 1386, and settled in Sussex. He was a man of parts and his arms are recorded as argent, a foil sable, on a chief indented gules three escallops or.

In conclusion, I have to thank the many subscribers who have given me encouragement, information and support in my undertaking, and my thanks are due to the executive of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for having taken and supplied me with a photograph of "Humanity Martin's" portrait, which hangs in the Board Room of the Society in London.



CHAPTER 2

THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE FAMILY IN ENGLAND

THE first of the Martin family in England was Marteine de Tours, referred to as "le sire de Tours," a place about four miles from Bayeux in Normandy.

He came over with William the Conqueror in 1066, and not long after was given the task of conquering the territory of Kemeys in Pembrokeshire.

This Martin was a great benefactor to religious houses and began the foundation of a Benedictine Abbey at St. Dogmaels, annexing it as a cell to the Monastery of Tirone in France.

He married Geva, daughter and heiress of Serlo de Burci, a tenant-in-chief at the time of the Domesday survey in Somerset and Dorset.

Martin de Tours is often confounded with St. Martin de Tours, the famous Bishop who was canonised and who lived in A.D. 316 to 400, and the Church of Combe Martin in Devonshire is dedicated to St. Martin, probably by one of the Martins, and there is also a window to the saint in the same church.

According to Domesday, Martin de Tours lived at Combe Martin, as also did many of his descendants after him.

Martin was, for valour, awarded considerable lands in both Devon and Somerset.

He appears to have crossed over from North Devon to the shores of Wales and to have landed at Abergwaun (or Fishguard) with a considerable following, and there docked his little fleet. However, during the night the natives rolled great rocks down on the fleet, and so damaged the vessels that next day, having had them repaired as well as could be, Martin sailed on to Newport, where he found the harbour flat and safe from projectiles from above.

He pitched his camp at Cronllwyn, a hill on the banks of the Gwaun, about two miles from the shore, and well adapted for his purpose, as its base was protected by a morass, whilst its summit commanded an extensive view over the surrounding country. Martin's force remained there a few days without suffering any attack from the Welsh, and then moved towards the hills, where the enemy were said to be massing. A sharp skirmish followed at Morvil, after which Martin chased the Welsh across Precelly. The Welshmen of Meline came out to fight, but were scared by the Normans and, in panic, laid down their arms.

After this the hundred of Kemes yielded without further bloodshed, and Martin became Lord Marcher.

In this capacity he exercised the power of life and death within his Lordship, gave charters to towns and took subsidies from his tenants.

Martin had seized the stronghold of Cuhelyn, called Nevern, and made this his centre, but later he built Newport Castle, and he and his successors settled there and made it the capital of the Barony.

After conquering Kemes, instead of destroying their houses and putting the Welsh to death, Martin issued to them leases of their farms, allowing them to remain in the homes of their ancestors.

According to Domesday, Martin, subsequent to the Battle of Hastings and before conquering Kemes, had substantial grants of lands in many parts of England, including Somerset, Devon, Cornwall, Buckingham, Lincoln, Dorset and Wiltshire.

The Martins were Lords of the Manor of Barnstaple and Dartington.

Geva, wife of Martin, is said to have come from Taunton.

Martin died about 1086, and was buried in the middle of the choir in the Abbey of St. Dogmaels, where also are buried his wife and his son Robert.

Robert, son of Martin, succeeded to the estates. He completed the Abbey of St. Dogmaels, which his father had begun. He married Maud or Matilda, widow of William Peverill, about the year 1119.

In 1113 he visited Tiron and brought back 13 monks to his abbey of St. Dogmaels. He made a further visit to Tiron in 1121, when he brought back other 13 monks and an Abbot named Fulchardus (see *Cartulaire de la Ste Trinite de Tiron*). It is said by some historians that Robert FitzMartin had a daughter called Sybella, who married Wareine de Morville, who may have been related to the de Morville who held back the crowd whilst Thomas à Becket was murdered, but the name is more generally found as Morcelles.

A son of Robert FitzMartin, one Sir Robert Martin, had a great controversy with the Abbot of Camois (Keymes), relating to lands near Totnes in S. Devon given by his father to St. Dogmaels, and this was settled about 1181 by the intervention of the Bishop of Exeter.

Sir Robert Martin's brother, Sir William, enlarged Newport Castle, and is said to have also built the church. He married Aurorta, daughter of the Lord Gruffydd, ap Rhys, Prince of South Wales. This brought peace in Pembroke, and according to Geraldus Cambrensis, writing in 1188, "Rhys ap Griffith, Prince of South Wales, had taken a holy oath to leave his castle of Llanheva (Nevern) to his son-in-law William Martin," and parts of these lands have ever since been held by Sir William's descendants.

During the reign of Henry II, Sir William was a Baron of the Exchequer, commencing to act in that capacity in 1169, and he accompanied the Abbot of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, as Justices itinerant into Kent, Surrey and divers other counties to make inquisition as to the behaviour of sheriffs, bailiffs and others.

Question of proof of age was raised relating to Edward le Hauberger, son of John le Hauberger, and lands in Middlesex. In connection with this, Sir John Martyn, Knight, aged 40 and more, gave testimony that the said Edward was 22 years of age on 31st January last (this testimony is given on 27th March, 12 Edward III), for he was born at Feltham in Middlesex, and baptized in the church there (8 Edward II), and this he knows because on the same day that the said Edward was baptized, he saw King Edward II come to Feltham Church to lift the said Edward from the sacred font, and to place his name upon him, which fact Sir John Martyn declared he had caused to be written in a certain calendar, and so the said Edward's age is sufficiently certain to him.

At the Inquisition taken after the death of Sir Nicholas Martin, it was found that he held lands in Somerset and Devon. In Somerset, the manor of Blakedon



NICHOLAS MARTYN 1595 AND BENEATH IS A MARTYN CRUSADER
AND HIS DAME.



A MARTYN KNIGHT.

was held of the King in chief, with the manors of Dartington, Combe Martin and Hone, pertaining to the said manor, by barony, and the manor of Blakedon is head of the barony ; to which barony pertain $10\frac{1}{2}$ knights' fees, names of the tenants not given because they are in Somerset, Dorset and Devon.

He held the manor of Kingston in Devon of the Countess of Albermarle, which manor he had of John Peverel, who enfeoffed him and his heirs thereof, because Nicholas demised to him for life his castle of Newport in Camays in the marches of Wales, co. Pembroke. Nicholas' son, William, is given as the next heir.

At the Inquisition after the death of William Martyn, taken on 23rd October, 18 Edward II, he was found to have the country of Kemmeys, including the castle and town of Newport, held of the King in chief by service of $1\frac{1}{4}$ knights' fees. William, his son, then aged 30, was found to be his next heir.

The record of the Inquisition taken after the death of William, son of the foregoing William Martyn, covers many parchments, the writ for this Inquisition being issued 4th April, 19 Edward II. Amongst his estates were lands in London, the aforesaid castle and estate in Pembrokeshire, the manor of Blakedon, co. Somerset before referred to, and very considerable estates over the counties of Dorset, Devon, Somerset and Cornwall. "Pudele Walterston" is included amongst those in Dorset.

William Martyn having died leaving no heirs, it is stated that Eleanor, his sister, then aged 40, wife of Philip de Columbariis and James his nephew, son of his sister Joan, wife of Nicholas de Audley, were his heirs.

His widow, Margaret, survived until 7th July, 33 Edward III ; John, son of Laurence de Hastings, aged 14, was her heir.

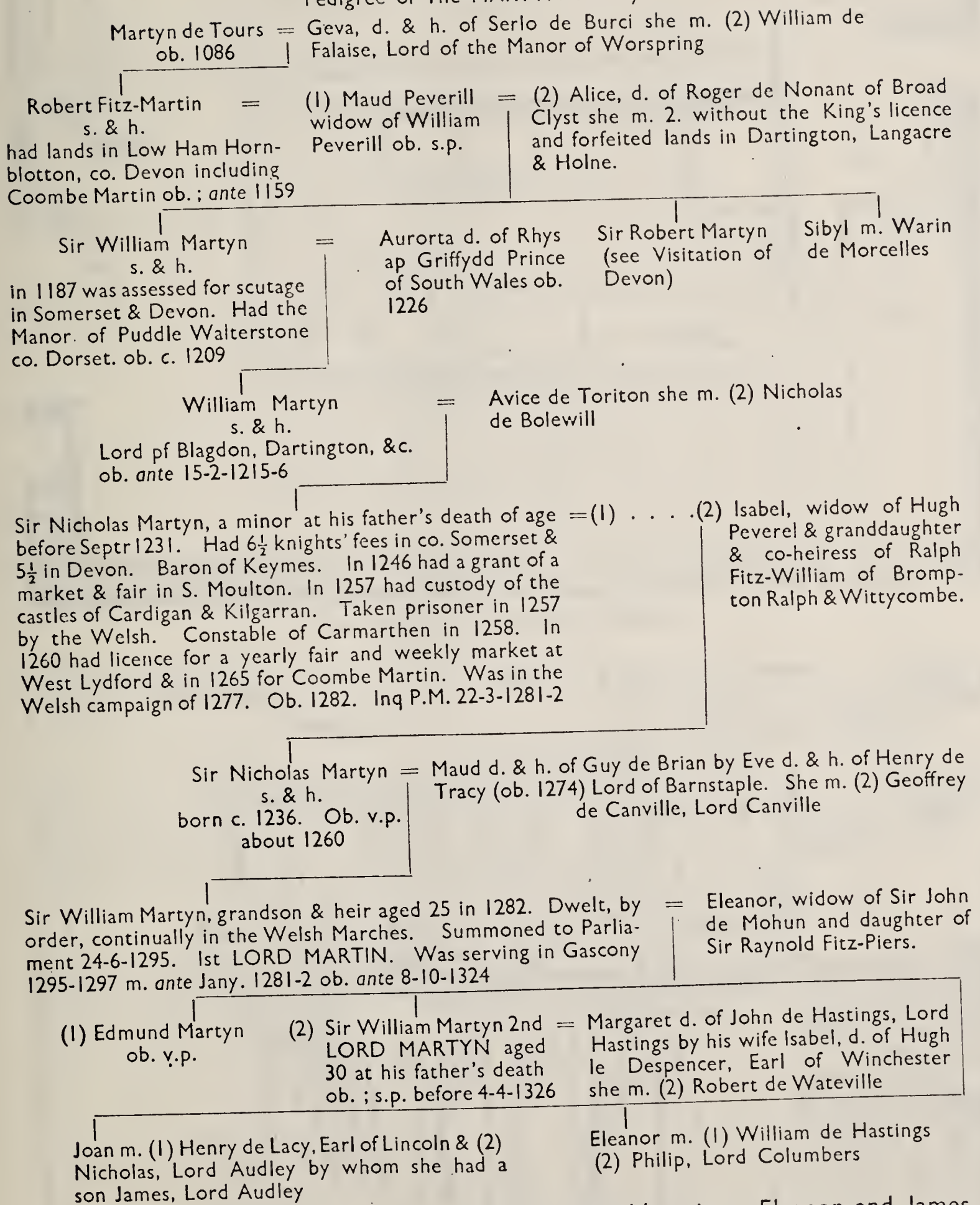
Nicholas Martyn was at Walterston, co. Dorset, and he died shortly after William, from whom he had held, and an Inquisition was held on his estate on 15th December, 20 Edward II, when it was found that he had held of the heir of William Martyn (*i.e.*, James de Audley), a minor, and in the King's wardship, by service of a knight's fee. The eldest son of Nicholas, Robert Martyn, inherited and his age is given as 25.

Another prominent Martin of the early 14th century was David (Martin), Bishop of St. David's. He appears to have become Bishop in 1293, and to have continued until 9th March, 1327-8.

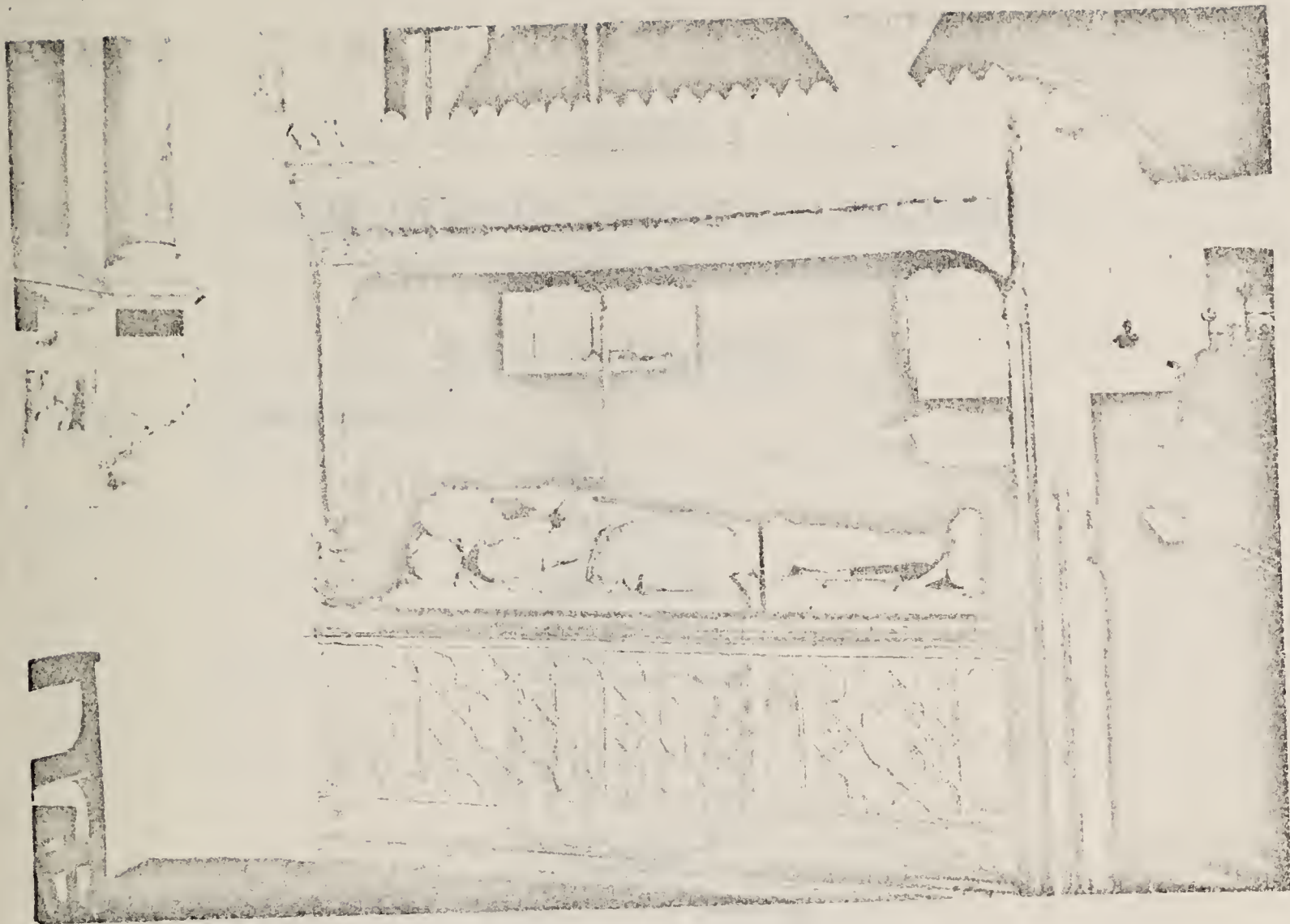
On 16th October, 1318, an acknowledgment is on record that the King has received by the hands of Master John Walewayn, King's clerk, the treasurer, and of the chamberlains of the Exchequer, from David (Martyn), Bishop of St. David's, in the name of Pope John XXII, the sum of £14 out of the tenth for six years imposed by Pope Clément V for the Crusade, collected in the Diocese of St. David's, by the hands of the prior of Haverford, with promise of repayment within five years.

At an Inquisition on the Bishop's estate, held on 2nd May, 2 Edward III, it went to the son of his sister Avise de Carn. This nephew, Thomas de Carn, was then aged 30, and he inherited properties, a capital messuage and the advowson of the church at Suthdenchesworth, co. Berks, and property at Cherletone in the same county.

Pedigree of The MARTYN Barony



The barony fell into abeyance between the elder sister Eleanor and James, Lord Audley. At the death of Eleanor, the Barony came to James, Lord Audley, and fell into abeyance again in 1391 on the death of his son Nicholas.



SIR WILLIAM MARTYN, KNIGHT.



A MARTYN KNIGHT AND HIS DAME.

(Buddington Church, Co. Dorset).

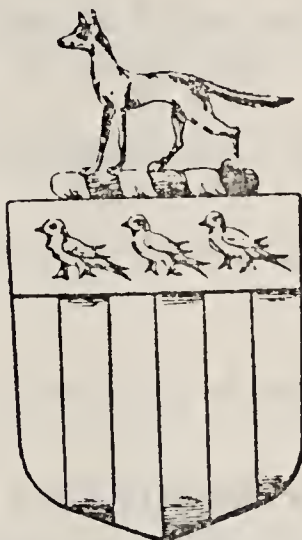
CHAPTER 3

THE HERALDS' VISITATION RECORDS

(I) THE VISITATIONS OF MIDDLESEX

Martin of Tottenham.

[MS. Harl. 1551, fo. 12^b.]



Thomas Martin of Saffron Walden in com Essex

Dorcas d. of John Egles-
ton of London buried
20 of September 1599
1 wife

Sr Richard Martin Maior of
London & of Tottenham
Com Middlesex. Lived at
Tottenham 1593.Ob 1617
Adm. to widow 19-8-1617

Elizebeth d. of Thom.
Cottisford of Littel-
bury in com. Essex &
widow of Samwell
Borne of London 2.wife.

Jane d. of Willm Foxton
of....in com Cambridg.
(Arms.Arg.a chevron
Gul.bet;3 bugles Sa.Gar-
nished Or)

1.Thomas = d.
Martyn of....
Samson

Anne d. = 2.Richard = Anne d.
of Sir Martyn of Robt
George W.D.17-5-1616 Howe
Bond W.P.5-6-1616
(P.C.C.61 Cope)
citizen & goldsmith
of London,
s. 28-5-1616

Richard Martyn

3. John
Martyn
living
1616

Mary d.
of Robert
Brandon

Dorcas l.m. to Rich.
Lusher 2. to Sr.Julius
Cesar.

4.Nathaniell
Martin
living 1616

Seisley d. &
coheire of
Hen.Goodere
of Edgworth
in com Middle-
sex

1.sonn

2.sonn

1. dau.

2. dau.

Nathaniell

Elizebeth

NORTON

Stephen Norton of London, married Joan, daughter of John Martin,
of Paddock, in Kent.

(2) THE VISITATIONS OF BEDFORDSHIRE

The pedigree recorded is that of Martyn of Creakers, which I have extended down to the 20th century, and is contained in the folding pedigree annexed. The following matches are recorded in other pedigrees :—

BURY

Margaret, dau. of Humfery Bury, of Bury Hall, co. Lancs. ; m. (1) Edward Martyn and (2) Thomas Ruthall.

BUTLER OF SHARNBROOK

Catherine, dau. of George Butler of Sharnbrook, co. Beds ; m. Gilbert Martyn of Barford, co. Beds, gent.

Arms of Butler

Argent, on a chief indented sable, three covered cups or.

HILL

Thomas Hill of Silso, Ao. 1634 ; m. Martha, dau. of Peter Martin of Ampthill.

GREY

Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Grey of Segenhoe, co. Beds ; m. James Martin.

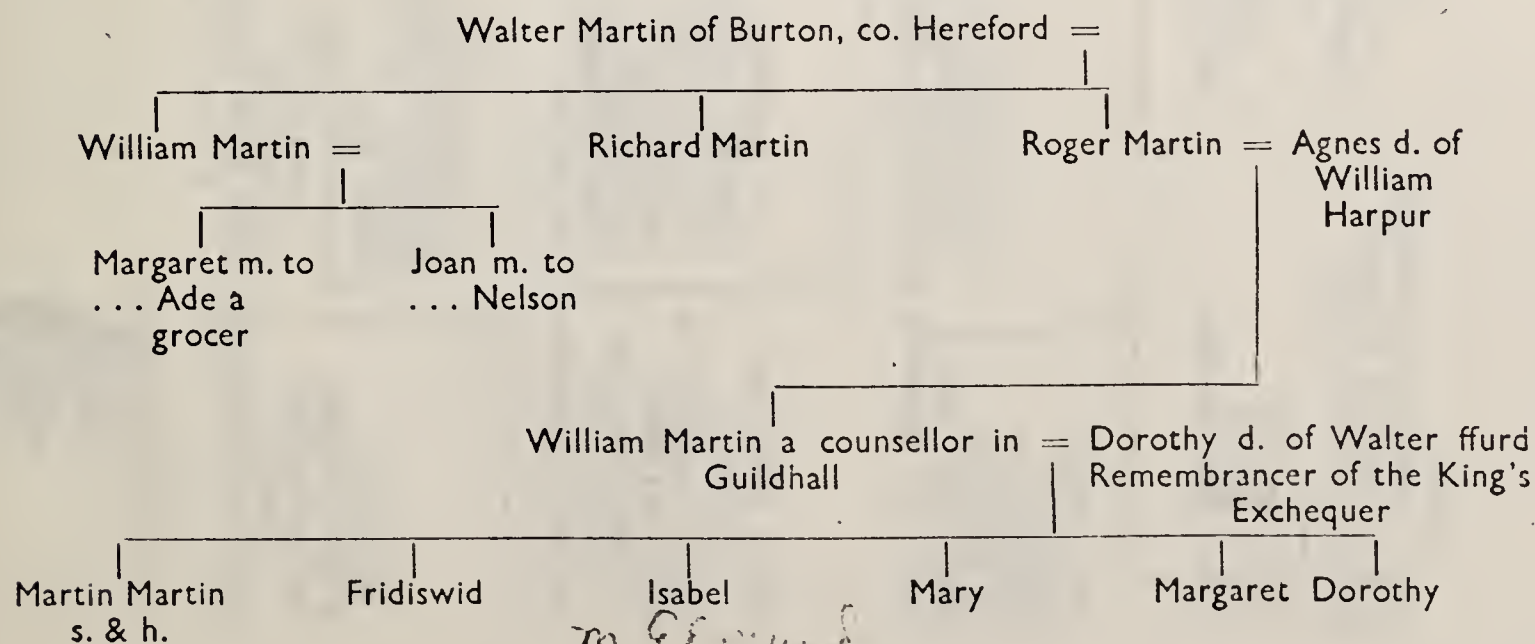
(3) THE VISITATIONS OF LONDON

Four pedigrees were recorded by the Heralds' at these Visitations :—

- (1) Martyn or Martin of London, from Long Melford, co. Suffolk.
- (2) Martin from co. Hereford.
- (3) Martin of London, from co. Essex.
- (4) Martin of London, from the City of Bangor.

Of these, the 1st pedigree has been amalgamated by me in the pedigree of the family in Suffolk, and appears as the pedigree of the unclaimed Martin baronetcy. The 3rd pedigree is that of the descent of Sir Richard Martin, the Lord Mayor of London and this has been given in the Visitation of Middlesex.

(2) MARTIN from co. Hereford

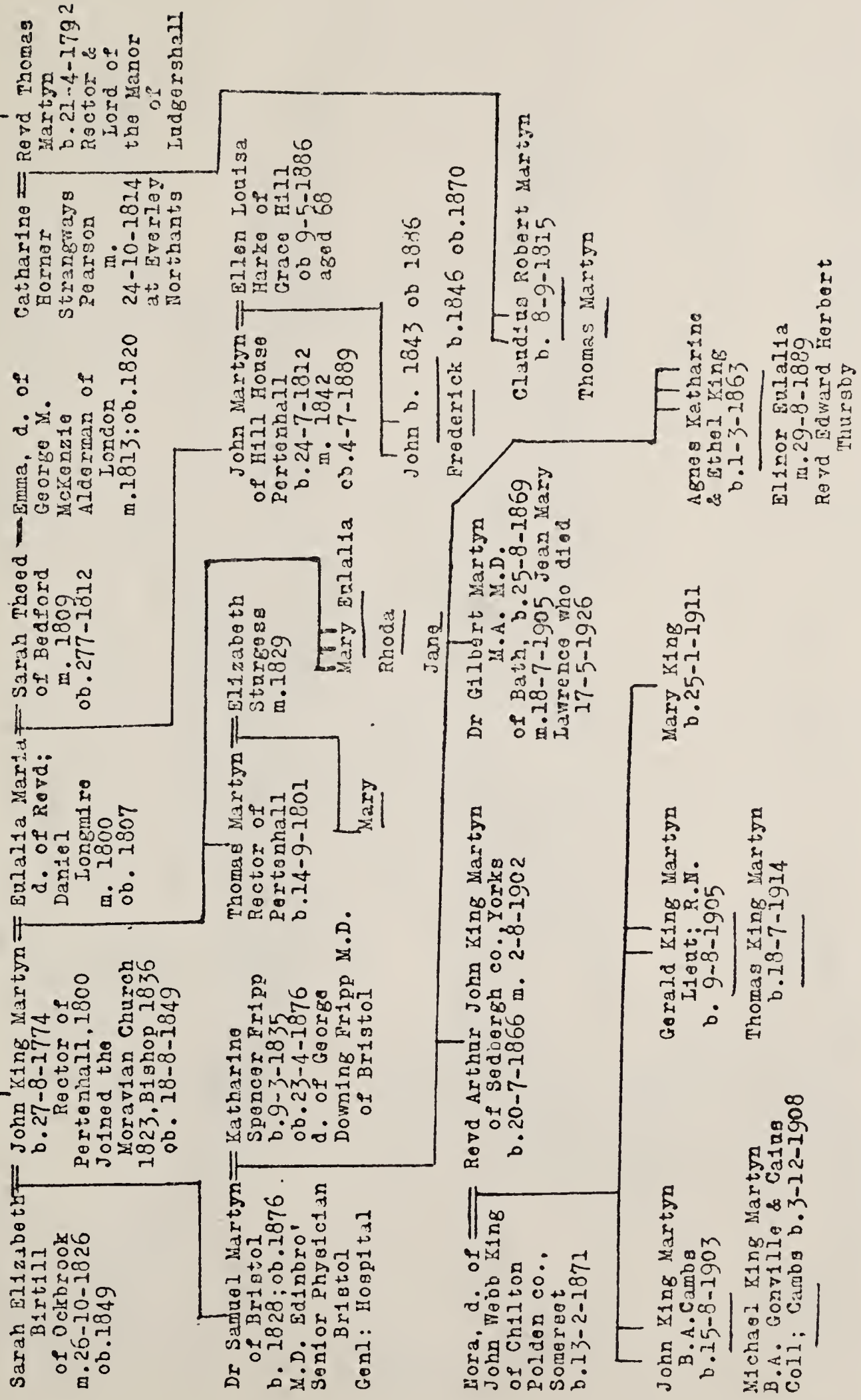




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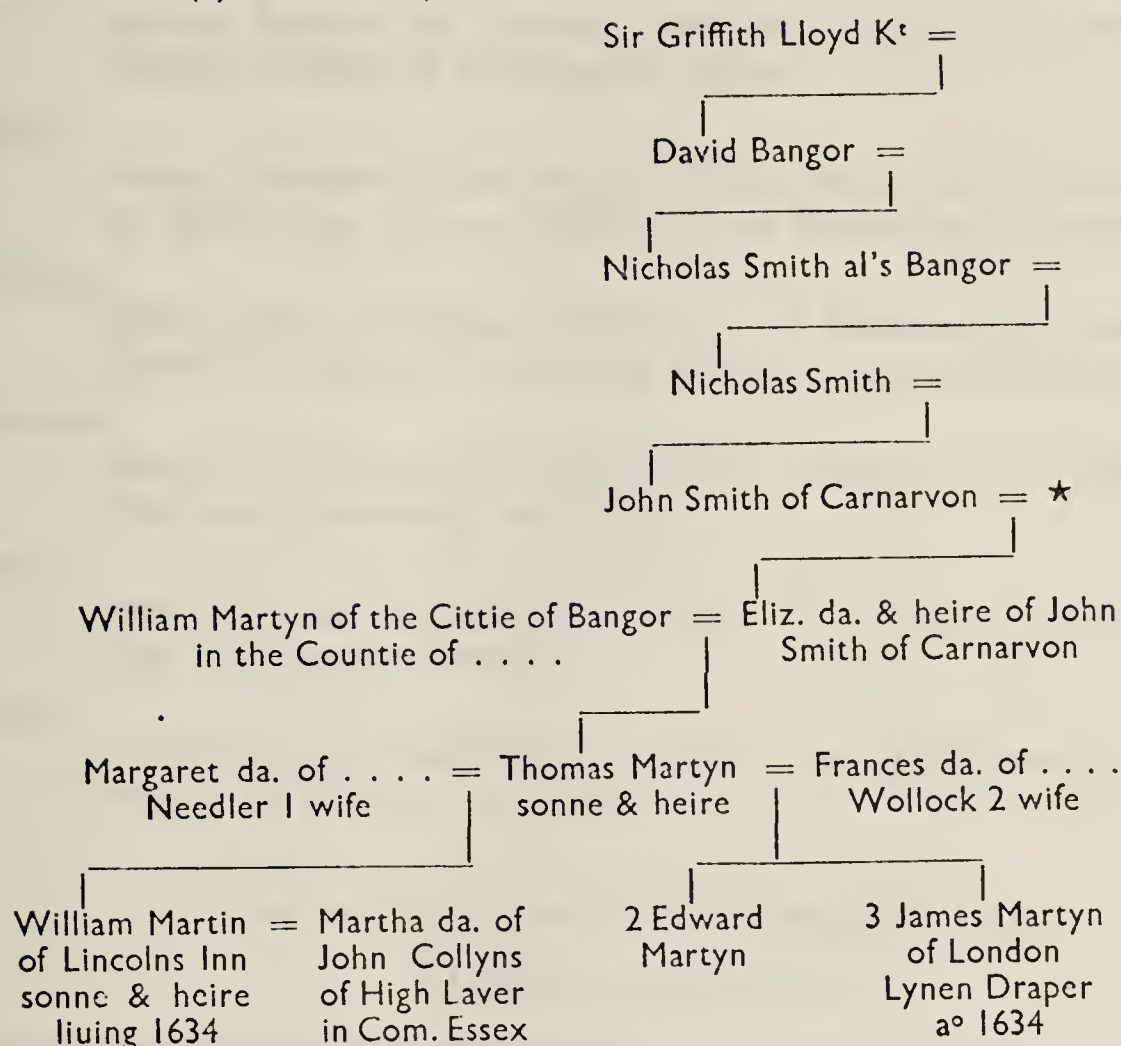
MARTYN

MARTYN





(4) MARTIN of London, fr ; the City of Bangor



The following matches are also on record :—

BROWNE

William Browne, s. and h. of John Browne of London, and of Horton in Kent ; *m.* Mary, dau. of Edward Martyn of Horton.

DALTON

George Dalton, citizen and goldsmith of London ; *m.* Alice, dau. of Thomas Martyn.

BINGHAM

William Bingham of Bisbrooke, co. Rutland ; *m.* Margery, dau. of John Martin of Bisbrooke.

BROMFEILD

Thomas Bromfeild of the Manor of Odemere, co. Sussex ; *m.* Grace, dau. of Thomas Martin of Surrey.

CONFIRMATION OF ARMS TO JOHN BANGOR. 1457

★ To all Christian People theis p'sents seeing and hearing humble recommendations by me Guyan Kinge of Armes of the Duchie of Guyan, it is so yt many persons being moved of noble courage to vertuous manners and conditions by ye wch with God's Grace they attain to be persons of great honr of wch persons aforesd one specull whose name is John Bangor gentleman tenderly praying me ye sd Guyan Kinge of Armes to search out for ye armes of ye sd John. Whereupon I ye sd Guyon Kinge of Armes at ye prayer instance and request of ye sd John have made herein and found ye right armes of ye said John and his progenitors time out of mind hath borne viz. :—he beareth Gules a chevron of or 3 Leopards' heads of ye same enharmed of Azure and cheife of Ermine wch armes I confirme unto ye sd Jn Bangor and to his heires of his body lawfully begotten without any Impeachment of any person for evermore. In witness whereof to these presents I have set ye seale of my armes and My Signe Manuell ye 18 day of November the xxxvth of King Henry ye Sixth.

BROWNE

Arthur Browne of London, merchant, 1634 ; m. Constance, dau, of George Martyn of Hastings in Sussex.

COCKSON

Henry Cockson of Lemsley or Whickcomb in the Bishopric of Durham ; m. Anne, dau. of — Martin of the Bishopric of Durham.

HUTCHINSON

Sarah, dau. of Thomas Hutchinson of London, Esq., sometime chosen Sheriff of the same City, living 1634 ; m. James Martin of London, gent.

MAINWARING

Jane, dau. of Edward Mainwaring of Whitmore, co. Staffs ; m. Francis Martin of Newcastle, co. Staffs.

SAINTHILL

Peter St. Hill of Bradninch, Esq. ; m. Elizabeth, dau. of — Martin Esq. of Steeple Morden.

STEWART

John Stewart of London, junior, 1633 ; m. (1) Elizabeth, dau. of Edmond, Martin of Bowers, co. Staffs.

THE VISITATIONS OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE

MARTIN of Steeple Morden

Arms.—Argent, an eagle displayed Gules.

Crest.—A griffin segreant per fess ermine & or, wings of the last.

Note.—A patent granted in the 2 & 3 yere of the Reign of King Phillip and Queene Mary 1557 by Sir Gilbert Dethick, Knight al's Garter King of Armes under his owne seale & seale of his office unto Thomas Martin the elder Doctor of the Civill law & one of the Masters of the Chancery.

John Martin of Cerne in com Dorset =

1. Thomas Martin of Steeple Morden in com Cambridge Doctor of Law W.D. 8-7-1590 W.P. 7-8-1593 (P.C.C. 60 Nevell) s. in Steeple Morden church	=	Mary, d. of John Roys of London & widow of Wm. Denton	2. Henry 3. Thomas	4. John
--	---	---	-----------------------	---------

Henry Martyn of Steeple Morden W.D. 30:9:1619 W.P. 27-1-1619-20 (P.C.C. 3 Soame) s. in Steeple Morden church	=	Mary d. of ... St. ; Hill of Bradmuth, co. Devon s. in Steeple Morden church. W.D. 8-11-1622 W.P. 20-12-1622 (P.C.C. 114 Saville)	Thomas	Elizabeth Frances
--	---	---	--------	----------------------

1. Thomas Martyn	2. Henry Martyn	3. Richard Martyn	Elizabeth m. Peter St. Hill of Bradninch Esquire
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CHAMBERLAYNE

In this pedigree the arms of Martyn—Argent, 2 bars gules, each charged with 3 bezants—are quartered, and it is recorded that :—

Sir Roger Chamberlayne, Knight, married Margaret, daughter and heir of John Martyn by Anne his wife, daughter and heire of John Boteler.

(Note.—Margaret Martyn was daughter of John Martyn of Graveney in Kent, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and widow of John Northwood of Northwood).

MARTYN of BARTON, co. Cambridge

Arms.—Azure, on a bend or three fleurs de lys of the field, on a chief of the second two eagles displayed also of the field.

Crest.—A castle triple towered Azure (? chequy or & Azure).

Martyn =

John Martyn of Barton co., Cambridge W.D. 14-5-1593 W.P. 2-6-1593 (P.C.C. 48 Neville)	= Margaret W.D. 7-8-1598 W.P. 11-1-1602-3 (P.C.C. 7. Bolein)	William	Thomas
--	--	---------	--------

Elizabeth (2) = Matthew Martyn of Barton = (1) d. of d. of W.D. 27-12-1613 Throgmorton Knightley of W.P. 27-1-1613-4 Fawsley co., (P.C.C. 1. Lawe) Northants ;	Sir Christopher Martyn Knighted by King James I at the Tower 5-3-1604
--	---

Sir Thomas Martyn of Barton ob. 1650 aged 40	= Elizabeth d. of Prisle of co., Herts
---	---

Frances m. Skipp m. Holles

1. Devereux Martyn of Barton Esqre
aged 50 in 1684 m.
Dorothy d. of Sir John Ashfield Kt ;
& Bart ;

Robert Martyn of Lye
Court co. Worcester

Dorothy

2. William Martyn ob ; 9-11-1683
s. St. Marys Ch ; Newmarket M.I.

Lucy m. (1) Edward Hanbury of Kelmarsh co.
Northants & (2) Sutton Ashfield,
2 son of Sir John Ashfield of Acton.
Middlesex

A LIST OF PERSONS WHO WERE DISCLAIMED AS GENTLEMEN OF COAT ARMOUR.

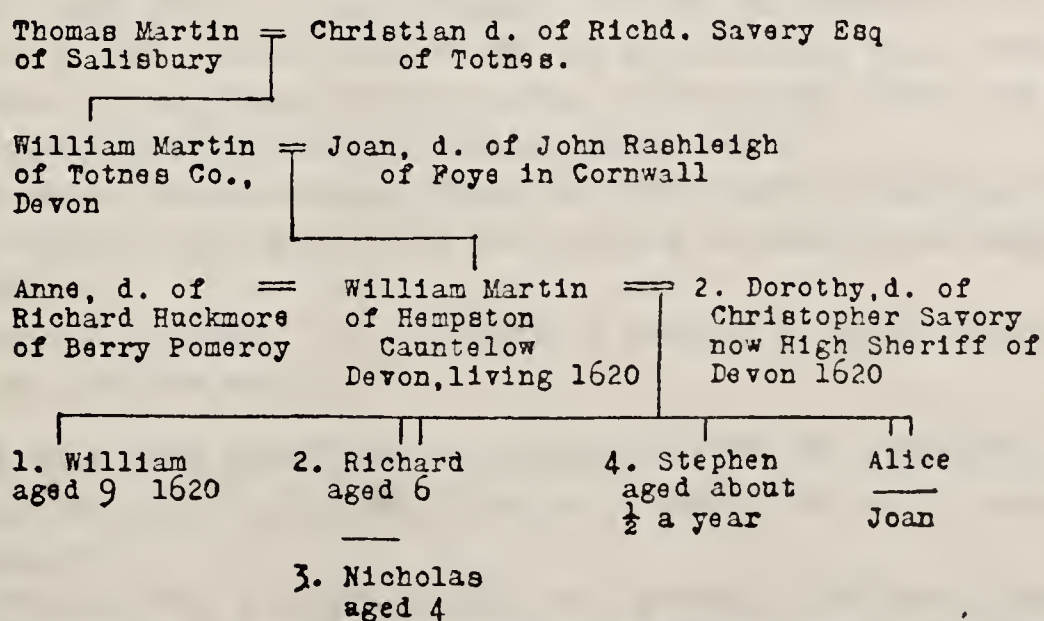
Sylvester Marten	Thilmetham, Suffolk	1664
John Martin	Purbright, Surrey	1623
John Martin	Bagby, Yorkshire	1668
John Martin	Burgate, Suffolk	1664
Nicholas Martin	„ Suffolk	1664
Robert Martin	Badsey, Worcester	1682
Samuel Martin	Littleport, Cambridge	1684
Thomas Martin	Wokingham, Berkshire	1664
Thomas Martin	Anstey, Leicester	1682
Thomas Martin	Ely, Cambridge	1684
William Martin	Littlehampton, Worcester	1682
William Martin	Church Bicknell, Warwick	1682
William Martin	Eccleshall, Stafford	1664

THE VISITATIONS OF DEVONSHIRE (PART I)

I give an isolated pedigree recorded with the Heralds. The other records will be found later embodied in the Kent and Athelhampton pedigrees.

M A R T Y N

Mr Martyn affirmeth that his ancestors came first out of Wiltshire and that his kinsman dwelleth in Bowe Lane at The Black Swann. His name is Ric. Martin.



CHAPTER 4

FOUR LORD MAYORS OF LONDON

(1) JOHN MARTYN, LORD MAYOR OF LONDON

THE first Martyn to act in the capacity of Lord Mayor of London was one John Martyn. Very little is to be found recorded of him, and had it not been for Weever, who wrote on ancient monuments in 1631, some 35 years before the Great Fire of London, there would have been no record to the effect that this John Martyn ever was Lord Mayor, as the Church of St. Michael, Basheshaw (or Bassishaw) does not now exist.

Weever records a monument here to John Martyn, with the following inscription :

Here lyeth the body of John Martyn
late Citizen and Maior of the
Cite of London and Katherine his
wyff whos children with their
here bin fixed. The which
John Martyn departyd out of this
present life, the last day of December
in the yeare of our Lord MCCCCCLXXI
and the said Katherine the XX
day of August, in the yeare of our
Lord God MCCCCCLXXXVII on whose souls
Jesus have mercy

I have found no Will of John Martyn or of his wife. Northouck, writing in 1773, does not mention John Martyn in his list of Mayors, and he may have acted merely temporarily on the death, during office, of another Lord Mayor. Writing of St. Michaels, he (Northouck) says : "The only church in this yard is that of St. Michael, Bassishaw, so denominated from its dedication to St. Michael the Arch-angle, and from its situation. It is a rectory of very ancient foundation about the year 1140, and, until the year 1327, was in the gift of the prior and canons of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield, at which time the presentation was in Henry Bodgke, citizen of London ; but, about a century after it fell to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, who from that time have continued patrons of it."

"The old church which was very beautiful, was entirely destroyed by the Fire of London in 1666, and ten years after the present structure was begun and was finished in 1679."

The "present structure" is no longer in existence, as the church has been pulled down and the site sold.

(2) SIR WILLIAM MARTYN, Kt., LORD MAYOR OF LONDON, 1492

Sir William Martyn was Sheriff of London in 1484. He was a member of the Skinners' Company.

On 11th March, 1488, a general pardon was granted to William Martyn, citizen and Alderman of London, *alias* late one of the Sheriffs of London, *alias* of London,

"merchaunt," *alias* citizen and skinner of London, for all offences before 10th March instant, and release of all arrears of accounts, provided that he find security before the King in Chancery for good behaviour towards all the King's subjects.

On 26th December, 1492, a mandate was issued to William Martyn, Lord Mayor of London, and to the escheator of the same place to restore the temporalities of the See of London.

On 14th January, 1493, William Martyn, Lord Mayor of London, together with Sir William Huse, Kt., Sir Thomas Bryan, Kt., Sir William Hody, Kt., Sir Guy Fayrefax, Kt., Thomas Tremayle, William Danvers, John Vavasour and Sir Thomas FitzWilliam, Kt., were commissioned to deliver the gaol of Newgate.

On 3rd September, 1493, a mandate was issued from Knowle by King Henry VII to William Martyn, Lord Mayor of London, and the escheator in that City, to restore the temporalities of the Abbey of St. Mary and St. Modwena the Virgins, Burton-upon-Trent, to William Fleghe, one of the monks whose election as Abbot had been confirmed by the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and whose fealty the King had ordered to be taken by the said Bishop.

After his period of office as Lord Mayor, a commission was, on 29th October 1494, issued to Sir Wm. Huse, Sir Thomas Bryan and Sir Guy Fairfax to examine, as to the Church of St. Martin le Grand in London, the record and process of a plea, which was at Guildhall before William Martyn, late Lord Mayor of London, and then Alderman, between Thomas Wodelond, citizen and barber of London, plaintiff, and Thomas Creme and Dame Joan, his wife, late the wife and executrix of Sir Wm. Heriot, Kt., citizen and draper, of London.

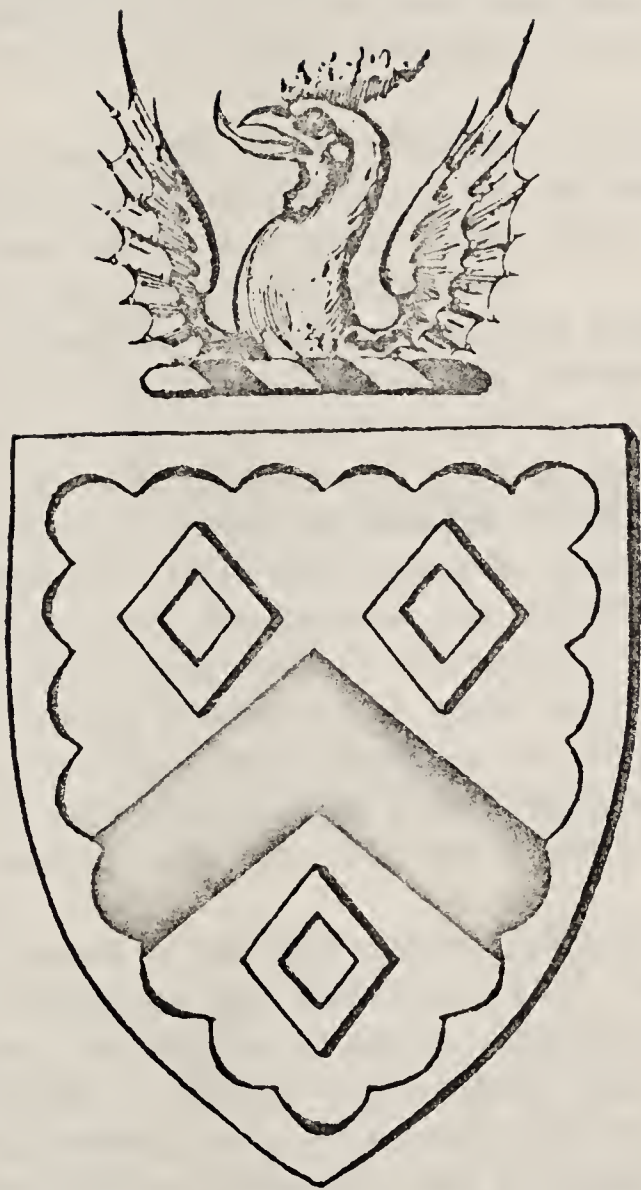
Sir William was knighted in the King's Chamber at Westminster, on 6th January, 1494-5. He lived in the parish of St. Christophe-le-Stocks. The Church of St. Christopher was pulled down when the Bank of England was erected, and the parish was united (in 1781) with that of St. Margaret, Lothbury. If any monument was erected to Sir William, it presumably has been lost in the removal of the edifice, or, when the inside was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666, as although the stone of outer walls and steeple withstood it, the monument, if any, may have perished then.

Sir William Martyn left a Will, which informs us that at the date he made it he was living in the parish of St. Christopher-le-Stocks. The Will is dated 22nd July, 1503, and was proved on 20th March, 1504-5 (P.C.C. 5 Adeane). He refers to his wife Agnes, his daughter Joan Nelson, cozens John Luknett, William Butler, Thomas Buknell, John Bandy, Eleanor Hakken and John Cole.

(3) SIR ROGER MARTYN, Kt., LORD MAYOR OF LONDON, 1567-8

Sir Roger Martyn was a son of Lawrence Martyn, of Long Melford, in Suffolk. He was Sheriff of London in 1560 and Lord Mayor, 1567-8.

His branch of the Martyns settled in the County of Suffolk in the 14th century, coming thence from the County of Dorset, and being of the same stock as the Martyns of Athelhampton. The first of the family to settle in Suffolk from the



County of Dorset, was Richard Martin, and he settled in Long Melford and died there in 1438.

Sir Roger's descent will be dealt with in a chapter dealing with the dormant or unclaimed Baronetcy of Martin of Long Melford, which, created by King Charles II on 28th March, 1667, became dormant on the death of the 5th Baronet, Sir Roger Martin, on 16th December, 1854. Sir Roger had a grant of arms and crest from Harvey, Clarencieux, in 1562, and these were returned in the Visitation of London, 1568, as Argent, a chevron between 3 manacles sable within a bordure engrailed gules. The crest then recorded was A cockatrice's head or, beaked and wattled gules, between 2 wings expanded Vert, but the crest recorded at the Visitation of Suffolk (whilst the Martin arms are the same) is different, being given as a Martin cat proper.

There was probably a monument in St. Antholin's Church, London, to Sir Roger, but this church was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666.

Sir Roger Martin is referred to in a letter dated 25th October, 1568, from Guerau de Spes to the King of Spain. He wrote :—

“When the French Ambassador was dining with me to-day, a servant of the Portuguese Ambassador was sent to inform me that this morning at Mass the agents of the Bishop of London entered the house and arrested the Englishmen who were present, but the Ambassador forbade them to take them prisoners, and subsequently the officers and a great number of people surrounded the house.

He wishes me to see whether I can help him, and asks me to tell him what I think he ought to do? The French Ambassador and myself were both of opinion that a servant of mine should accompany the Portuguese Ambassador's servant to beg the Lord Mayor (Sir Roger Martin) to be good enough to go and disperse the people from before the house, but when the Mayor heard that it was a question of the Mass, he was in a great rage, and said that if the Bishop wished, he, the Mayor, would rather go with his men to help him. He said it was no good asking him to help men who go to Mass.

Sir Roger's Will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, in 1573. (Ref. P.C.C., 1 Martyn). He died on 20th December, 1573. After the death of his first wife, Lettice Packington, he married Elizabeth, daughter of William Castelyn, and widow of Thomas Knowles, a London mercer, who had died in 1560. Dame Elizabeth survived her 2nd husband many years, and died in 1627 being buried in St. Antholin's Church. Her Will was proved in the Prerogative Court (P.C.C. 98, Skynner). Sir Roger provides in his Will, dated 8th August, 1573, and proved on 28th January, 1573-4 for 400 gowns to be given to the most deserving poor in the parishes of St. Antolyn, St. Michaels, Bassishaw, St. Leonards in Hoxton, and in Westham, and leaves also money to be distributed amongst the poor of Long Milford, where he was born, £50 to go to poor scholars of the University of Cambridge and the like to Oxford, £6 13s. 4d. to go to poor prisoners in each of the six London prisons, namely, Newgate, Ludgate, the two compters, the Marshalsea and the King's Bench, and £25 to each of the four London Hospitals, namely, Christ Church, St. Bartholomews, St. Thomas Apostle and Bridewell. Being at the time of the

making of his Will Alderman for Bread Street Ward, he left them a standing cup. He concludes : "I, Roger Martyn, Knighte Citizen and Aldermann of London, have written this my last Will and testamente wyth my owne hand and sealed the yt wythe my usuall Seale of Armes."

(4) SIR RICHARD MARTIN, Kt., LORD MAYOR OF LONDON, 1589 and 1594

It is said that Sir Richard was born in 1534. He became a member of the Goldsmith's Company, and is referred to in 1594 as one of the Goldsmiths to Queen Elizabeth. He acted as Sheriff of the City of London in 1582, during which time he was Master of the Mint, having been appointed a Warden in 1559. His appointment as Master of the Mint was made in 1580-1 and this post he appears to have held until his death in 1617.

In September, 1597, he petitioned Queen Elizabeth for sixteen pence on every pound weight of silver coined, on account of his losses in connection with the Mint, declaring that he had done good service in apprehending counterfeiters of the coin, and that money made in his time was richer by at least £30,000 than the like quantity made by any former Mint master, "by reason of his care to keep the just standard." In the British Museum is a manuscript tract, entitled "A Brief Note of those things which are to be done by the Warden of the Mint (*Harley MS. 698, fo. 13*). Some extracts from this will be found in Ruding's "Annals of the Coinage."

About the beginning of the 17th century, Martin submitted a proposal to improve the coinage of Ireland and to make "small copper moneys" for currency in England. The Queen having appointed a Commission "to inquire concerning the preservation and augmentation of the wealth of the realm," consisting of Sir Richard and eleven other Commissioners, he issued a report on their findings.

Opposite to the Cross in Cheapside, on the south side of the street, there stood a superb pile of buildings, called Goldsmith's Row, extending from the west to Bread Street. This Row was erected in 1491 by Thomas Wood, Goldsmith, Sheriff of London. "Stow describes it in 1598 as the most beautiful frame of fair houses and shops that be within the walls of London, or elsewhere in England. It containeth in number ten fair dwelling houses, and fourteen shops, all in one frame, uniformly builded four storeys high, beautified toward the street with the Goldsmith Arms, and the likeness of Woodman (in memory of the founder's name) riding on monstrous beasts, all of which is cast in lead, richly painted over and gilt." This said front was again new painted and gilt over in the year 1594, Sir Richard Martin being then Mayor and keeping the Mayoralty in one of them.

At this time the City greatly abounded in riches and splendour, such as former ages were unacquainted with. Then it was beautiful to behold the glorious appearance of Goldsmiths' shops in the south row of Cheapside, which, in a continued course, reached from the Old Change to Bucklersbury, exclusive of four shops only of other trades in all that space.

King James I granted Martin a warrant on 11th September, 1610, for the repayment to him of £410 still due to him as Warden of the Mint under Elizabeth.



SIR RICHARD MARTIN,
Lord Mayor of London.

LADY DORCAS MARTIN,
His First Wife.



He was elected an Alderman of the City of London, on 29th May, 1578, and Sheriff for 1581-2. He occupied the post of Lord Mayor twice, being appointed, on 5th May, 1589, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Martin Calthorpe, and the second occasion was on the decease of Sir Cuthbert Buckle, on 1st July, 1594.

In the very early part of the 17th century he would appear to have got into financial difficulties, as he was removed from his position as Alderman on the grounds of poverty, imprisonment for debt, and refusal to surrender his office after having accepted one thousand marks as a condition of his retirement.

Knighthood was conferred upon him on or about the time when (5th May, 1589), he filled temporarily the post of Lord Mayor.

On the foundation of the Highgate Free School, in 1562, by Sir Roger Cholmeley he became a Governor, and he was president of Christ Hospital from 1593 to 1602. Martin was Lord of the Manor of Barnes from 1579, and on 30th November, 1599, obtained a lease of the Manor of Barton-in-Rydaill co. Yorks.

He resided at Tottenham, and William Fleetwood was his guest there when holding an enquiry into a riot on the river Lea.

Sir Richard Martin had a grant of arms and crest on 10th January, 1572-3, wherein he is described "Richard Martyne, of London, Esquire, now as well Warden of the Exchange, and money within the Tower of London, as also of coynage of golde and silver within the same place, or elsewhere within the realme of England, as also one of the assistants of the Society of the minerall and battrye workes within the said Realme of England." The illustration of crest and arms is at the commencement of the records of The Visitation of Middlesex, and are as follow :—

Arms.—Paly of six Or and Azure on a chief gules three martlets of the first.

Crest.—A martin passant proper.

Sir Richard died in July, 1617, and was buried in the south chancel of Tottenham Church. His pedigree is recorded in the Visitation of Middlesex. His first wife was buried at night in Tottenham Church. His second son, Richard, was also a citizen and goldsmith of London, and was for some years associated with his father in the mastership of the Mint. He died the year before his father's death, and in his Will, dated 17th May, 1616, and proved 5th June, 1616 (P.C.C. 61 Cope), he expressed a desire to be buried in the parish church of Tottenham, "if my executrix hereinafter named can make it convenient." His 2nd wife, Anne, was his executrix, and she carried out his wish as the Registers of All Hallows, Tottenham, record : "Richard Martyne, Esquire, the sonne of Sir Richard Martyne, Kt., was buried in the South Chauncell under his mother's stone, the Ladye Dorcas Martyne, upon Tuesdaie the xxviiij May, 1616, in the fourteenth yeare of Kinge James"

The Lady Dorcas Martyn was Sir Richard's first wife (see the pedigree in the Visitation of Middlesex), and she was buried in Tottenham Church in 1599. The entry in the registers is unusual and worthy of note. It reads : "Dorcas Marten, the Lady Marten and wife of Sir Richard Marten, Kt., Alderman of London, was buried in the South Chauncell of Tottenham Church, the second day of September 1599, in the one and fortieth yeare of Queene Elizabeth *nocturno tempore.*"

Sir Richard Martyn married again (see Visitation pedigree) and his second wife survived him some ten years. Her Will, dated 21st February, 1624-5, was proved on 9th October, 1627 (P.C.C. 98 Skynner). She was not buried at Tottenham, but in accordance with instructions left in her Will, was buried in the chancel of Deadham Church in Essex. It is possible that she sacrificed some substantial part of her own fortune in getting Sir Richard out of his financial troubles, as in her Will she states : "although it hath pleased God to laie manie crosses and misfortunes upon my said late husband, whereby he was so disabled as that he was not able to conforme those promises and agreements which he made with me on my marriage and upon sale of my dower and joynture which I enjoyed from my former husbandes by then affirming his then personal estate to be worth fower and twentie thousand poundes which fell out to be of little value at the time of his decease."

Finally, to quote the Tottenham Registers : "Sir Richard Martine, Kt., was buried in the South Chauncell under the stone where his wife the ladie Dorcas Martine lyeth buried upon Wednesdaie the thyrteeth daie of July, 1617, in the fyftenth yeare of Kinge James."

He left no Will, but Dame Elizabeth, his widow, took out letters of administration in P.C.C. on 19th August that year.

From the State Papers, the following records are of interest :—

8th August, 1617 :

"The reversion of the late Sir Richard Martin's office of Master Worker in the Mint was given to one Reynolds with certain conditions. The commission is sent on for the King's signature, but with reduced allowances because those of Martin were in consideration of other services."

18th October, 1617 :

"Sir Edward Villiers succeeds Sir Richard Martin as Master of the Mint.—worth £1,500 to £2,000 a year."

Amongst some early 17th century MSS. in the British Museum (Ref. Addl. MS. 38170) I found one which relates to the affairs of old Sir Richard Martin written a few months before his death, and this biography would not be complete unless it were given here. It reads as follows :—

Made uppon letters to us directed from the Right Honourable Sir Julius Cesar Knight, Mr of the Rolls, one of His Ma's most honorable privie Counsell dated the 6th of Januarie 1616 in wch letters was enclosed a coppie of the hand-writing of Sir Richard Martin dat the 30 of December last wee according to these letters & the said inclosed sent by Sir Julius Cesar and one letter to us directed at the same time from Mr Nathaniell Martin & Mr. David Bourn have this day mett at Sir Richard Martin's house at Tottenham to the purpose of the premises to our consideration committed as by the said letters and Sir Richards own hand-writing more at large appeareth.

And first we doe finde his chardg of household to consist of theis viz. :—

1. Edward Frances heretofore employed as a clerk or solicitor for Sir Richard Martin's causes whose wages is———.

2. David Gurnill a youth of 17 employed only to go up and down and wait on Sir Richard Martin for appell & to Sir Richard Martin's great chardg and no use for him.

3. Leonard Thompson an ancient servant serving for a brewer and coachman & a gardener his wages being fit to be continued is £4 per ann.

4. Thomas Wilson, Taylor who keeps the butterie and lookes to Sir Richard Martin & my ladyes apparell whom wee find necessary his wages is £4 per ann.

5. Thomas Norris lately intertained at great wages and of no use.

6. Richard Yate surgeon to Sir Richard Martin whom he cannot bee without to dress his legg. But he lyes not in the house nor chardgeth the house for his diet.

7. Little James an Almesman lyes not in the house but is commonlie at his dyet at Sir Richard Martins.

8. There is also a Richard Martin an innocent kept in the house at Sir Richard Martins chardges.

9. There is also in Sir Richard Martins house Mr Georg Bargrave his wife and his child and a maid and a man named Leonard who have been all in the house this 18 week or ther about besides a nurse lately gonn away.

Women in Sir Richard Martin's House.

1. Mrs. Dale who payeth for her bord & is a staye and comfort to Sir Richard Martin & my lady & no chardg at all.

2. Sara Bouth, widdow intertained at wages £4 per ann.

3. Alice Mason attending Sir Richard Martin in a necessary place at wages £3 per ann.

4. Jane Walters, Dary Maid at wages per ann 50/-.

5. Alice Day a drudging wench at wages per ann 40/-.

6. Elizabeth Arnell the cook maid at wages per ann £3, besides many chare women resorting to the house to the great chardg and disordering the house.

In all the premises we have thought fitt to be done as followeth :—

To be discharged.

1. First Edward Francis came not before us this day so as we know not his demands. But we think fit that he be herd and his reasonable demands being satisfied, he to be discharged so as he for his part may cleer all reckoning and deliver in all such writings as are under his custodie.

2. Dayid Gurnill aforesaid (requesting 20/- in mony and 12/- paid for mony by him laid out) to put in his purse to convey him to his friends is desirous to dept to his friends which is granted to him and is to be paid him lmediatly. Also he requests a favourable testimoniall to pasot withall wch is granted him.

Retained to be paid per Bill.

4. Thomas Wilson we find necessarie & think fit to be retained for the wages

aforesaid being a butler and a man and womens Taylor £4. There is owing to him for wages since a fortnight after Michaelmas and for mony laid out by him 16/8 Discharged he is to be paid per bill 19/5.

5. Thomas Norris being unnecessarie and willing to depart uppon payment of his wages and mony by him laid out is presently to departe 19/5 and 10/- more for wages.

6. Richard Yate is to be agreed with all for his paines by the yeare, during his dealing with Sir Richard Martin's legg he chardgeth not the house & his recompense is fitt to be payd him besides the weekly allowance hereafter mentioned that he may have the more care of Sir Richard Martin.

7. The innocent is to be kept at Sir Richard Martins and my Ladyes chardg.

8. Little James is to be spoken to to forbear ordinarily to come to the house and so are all chare folk men and women.

As for the chardges growing by Mr Georg Bargrave, his wife, his child, his man and his maid, we think it a heavie burden for Sir Richard Martin to beare. But because there is Intimacon given us that Mr Bargrave is ingaged for Sir Richard Martin for a great sum of mony we think his demands being found trew, he is to be satisfied with the first, and so soon as Sir Richard Martin's estate may permitt. And he is to be intreated to remove his family from chardging Sir Richard Martin.

For the women intertained in Sir Richard Martins house

1. Mrs. Dale is fitt to be intreated to continue ther for purposes before expressed.

Discharged.

2. Sara Bouth being willing to depart is to have paid unto her for wages and mony lent unto my ladye agreed on £4-7-5.

Intertained.

3. Alice Mason necessarily to attend Sir Richard Martin & is to have her wages and is to have her demands paid ut patet £4 per ann.

4. Elizabeth Arnell cook maid is to continue at wages £3 per ann; & to have her demands paid ut patet. Jane Walters dairie maid refuses to serve at 50/- per ann; unless Alice Day be kept. Allice Day is willing to serve for wages 40/- per ann; and certain hose and shoos that is due to her a peeir of hose & shoos & 10/- And because there is no service for Jane Walters & Alice Day to do it is referred to my Ladye to choose whether of theis 2 she will keep.

We have also viewed the chardges & debts growen (besides all that have been paid) dew to Bakers, Brewer, Butcher & other poor folk wch we think fitt to be paid the some of £174-6-6 as by the same all drawen together appeereth.

And wee doe think fitt for the better governmt of the house hereafter, that Mr John Cotsford, brother to my ladye or some faithfull to Sir Richard Martin & my ladye should hence forward oversee the expenses of the household and the servants, so as all household chardges may be comprehended within the compasse of £4 the week. And that the rest of the pfitts of the office of the Minte and other comings in of Sir Richard Martins may be employed for supplies of the office and for

the maintaining of Sir Richard Martins suits in lawe, such as shall be thought fitt, by Sir Julius Cesar and the rest to be followed. And the rest to be kept uppon account by Mr Nathaniell Martin & Mr David Bourn toward the payment of Sir Richard Martins debts such as by us and others chosen by Sir Richard Martin and nominated under his hand and seale the 30 of December last shall be appointed to be paid.

And as we think fitt that Mr Bargrave should first have what is dew to him paid with as much expedition as Sir Richard Martins estate will permitt so wee think that for that he should deliver into Sir Julius Cesars hands all such bonds & other writings as may any way concern Sir Richard Martin either that he may be chardged withall or chardg any other withall for debts dew to him.

Lastly wee doe think it fitt, that an Inventory bee taken of all Sir Richard Martins bills, bonds and writings and that the same may likewise bee delivered to Sir Julius Cesar, his honors hands by all Attornies, sollicitors, servants or other that have had to doe for him. And that no debt be admitted or allowed to be paid without due examination thereof. For that many have and doe abuse the poore gentleman with forged debts never dew or already paid. All wch wee refer to be considered by Sir Julius Cesar his honor & the rest whom Sir Richard Martin hath joyned with us in the care of his estate.

J. BRETT
NATH ; MARTIN

FERDINANDO HAYBORN
DAVID BOURNE

We assent to all above written.

THO ; FOWLER
HENRY BANESTER.

NOTE.—Sir Julius Cesar was son-in-law to Sir Richard Martin.

CHAPTER 5

FAMOUS MANSIONS AND MANOR HOUSES (PART I)

(I) ATHELHAMPTON HALL, Co. DORSET.

HUTCHINS says that the most early Lords of this place were the de Londres and Piddles. The name of the place or small parish was formerly Piddle Athelhampton, the word Athelhampton being taken from its Saxon owner Aethelhelm, Earl of Dorset, who was killed A.D. 837, fighting against the Danes at Portland.

To again quote Hutchins : " By the two daughters and heirs of de Loudres and Pydel, it came to the Martins, an ancient and knightly family, deriving their descent from Martin of Tours, who came into this nation with William the Conqueror, and whose posterity for several generations flourished in Pembrokeshire and Devonshire ; wherein they possessed the Baronies of Kemeys and Dartington, and had two capital seats at Castle Martin in one county and Dartington in the other. The two heirs of the eldest branch of this family brought a rich inheritance to Nicholas de Audley, ancestor by the female line of the Lords Audley, and to Philip de Columbers ; the second branch of the family settled in Dorsetshire."

Sir Robert Martin, at his death in 1376, held jointly with Agnes, his wife, the manor of Athelhampton, of Sir Robert Loudres.

By his Will, Sir Robert Martyn ordered his body to be buried in St. Mary's Church at Puddletown.

Sir William Martyn, Knight of the Bath, by his Will, dated 1503, and proved in 1504, ordered his body to be buried in the Chapel of St. Mary Magdalen at Puddletown (Will proved in P.C.C., f. 5 Holgrave).

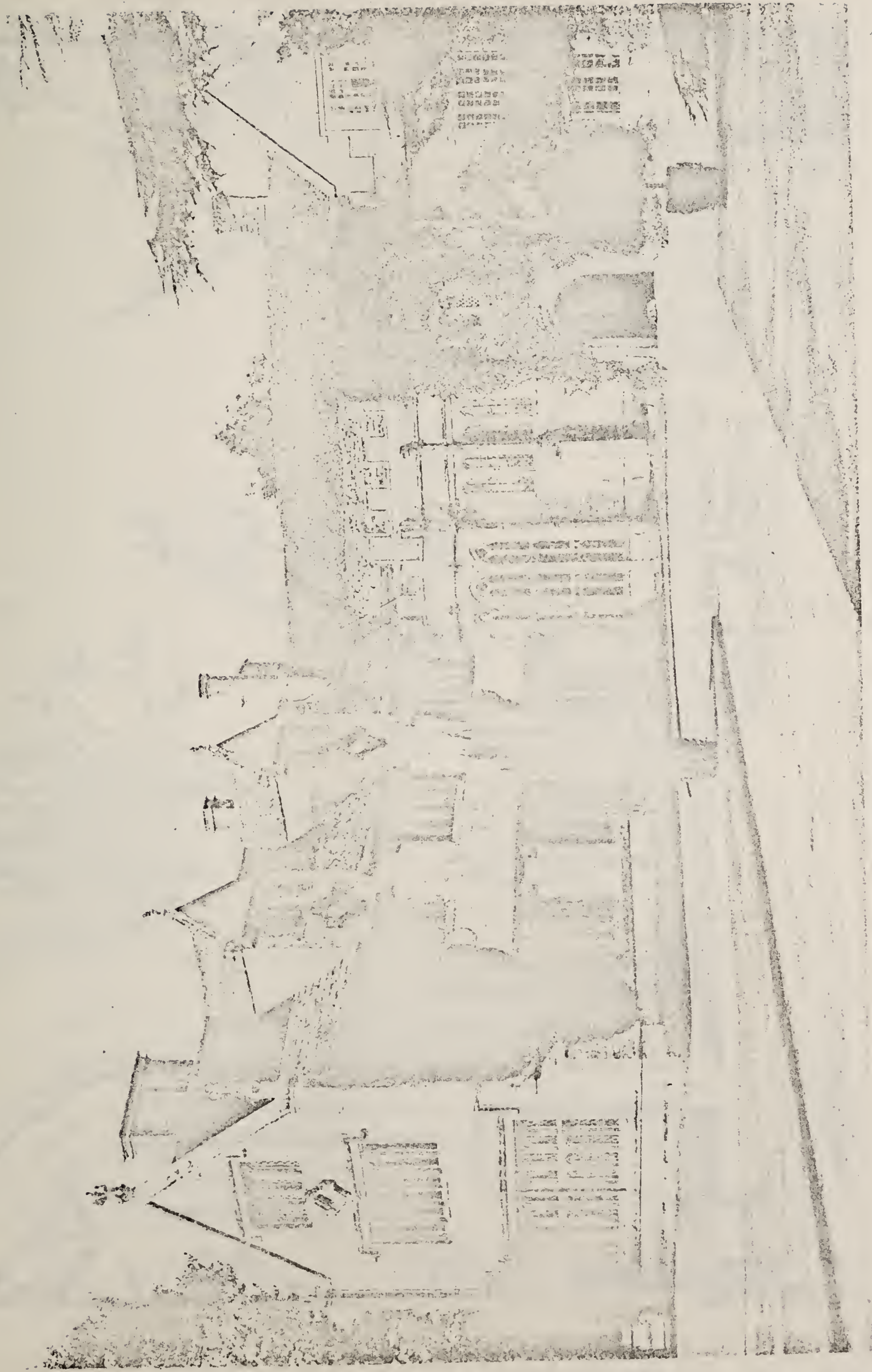
Nicholas Martyn, the last of Athelhampton, died in 1595, and his estate went to his four daughters.

Richard Martin, a younger son of Oliver Martyn, settled at Long Melford, co. Suffolk. Hutchins gives a pedigree of this branch, which contains some inaccuracies.

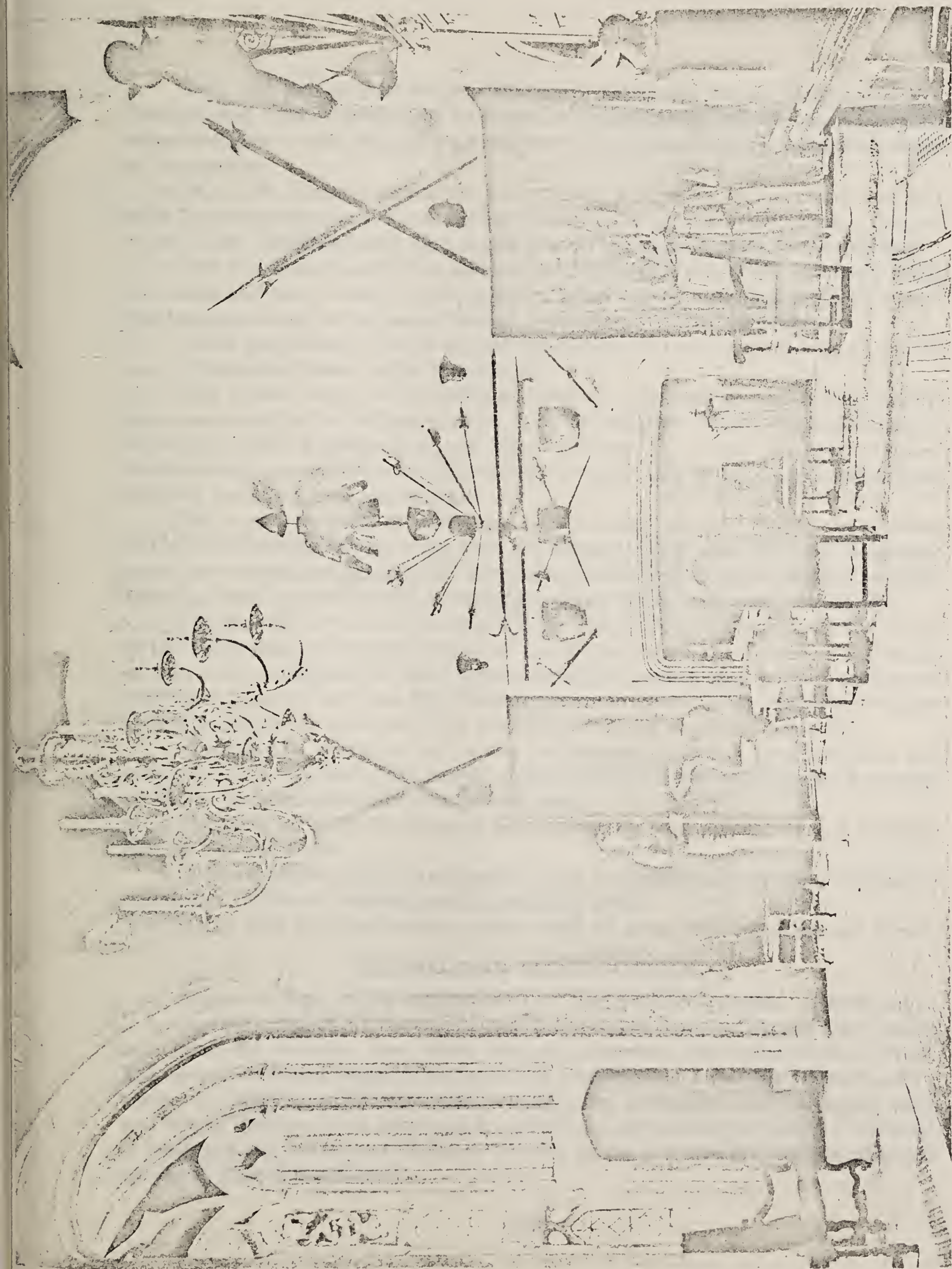
The ancient seat of the Martins stands a little to the north of the turnpike road from Dorchester to Bere Regis and Wimborne. The earliest building here was in Saxon times, when King Athelstan had a " palace " there. In the north part is a chamber called the King's room, which in the late 18th century was remarkable for its having an earthen floor, but there are really no traces to be found anywhere of Saxon origin.

The house is a very fine one, with many beautiful features, but not very large. It stands in a court, the entrance to which is through a gateway and porter's lodge. There are no rooms over the hall, which is very large and which contains several beautiful painted windows, besides the circular embattled one full of arms, seen over the wall to the left side of the gateway.

On the inner side of the gate of the porter's lodge, on stone, on an escutcheon, is the coat of Martin quartering Kelway, the crest an ape with chain attached, and there are two apes as supporters.



ATHELHAMPTON HALL, CO. DORSET.



ATHELHAMPTON THE GREAT HALL.

Since the last of the Martyns (Nicholas,) the house has had many occupants. Considerable repairs were done to it by Sir Robert Long, and Mr. de la Fontaine expended quite a small fortune on restoration of the house and on beautiful features in the gardens.

Later, Mr. Cochrane obtained the mansion and estate by purchase, and it is with his kind permission that the illustrations are to appear in this book. I regret to hear that this gentleman died recently and the estate is again in the market.

The house consists of two sides of a quadrangle (the north and east) facing the south and west, which was formerly enclosed on the west and south by a wall, the entrance being on the west through a handsome central gate-house.

These have been removed and the gate-house in some part re-erected on the lawn a little south-west of its former site.

The eastern wing of the present building is the oldest and will, probably, have been built by Sir William Martyn, K.B., or his father Thomas Martyn, Esquire ; it certainly dates back to about the reign of Henry VI. There was good evidence from the foundations that this formed the western side of an older quadrangular building enclosing an open court.

The northern wing of the house was probably erected during the lifetime of the last Nicholas Martyn, as his arms are impaled, with those of his wife, together with their respective initials N.M., E.M., on an elaborately sculptured panel inserted below an oriel window, which formed part of the gatehouse before mentioned.

The great feature of the structure is the hall, which occupies nearly the whole of the older wing. The roof is open to the full height of the building and consists of four bays supported on bold arched principals, which spring from sculptured corbels of stone. There is a large fireplace of stone at the north end, and a modern gallery occupies the position of an ancient one at the southern extremity.

Towards the northern end of the hall on the west is a semi-octagonal bay window, which reaches to the height of the wall, and is also surmounted by battlements to coincide with the rest of the front.

The stone of which the house is almost entirely built was quarried at Hamdon Hill, in Somersetshire.

In the windows of the great parlour and a chamber over it are a number of medallions of ancient stained glass, containing arms.

In the hall are also windows with coats of arms, rich mantling and crests.

(2) MELFORD PLACE, SUFFOLK.

Augustine Page, in his supplement to "The Suffolk Traveller" (1844), says : " At the south end of the town (of Long Melford), the family of Martin were seated in a good old mansion, now much reduced in extent, and called Melford Place. This very ancient and knightly family became settled here in the reign of Richard II ; where, in 1438, Richard Martin died, leaving a son Lawrence, who purchased lands in 1449, of William, then Abbot of St. Edmunds, and exchanged others. He died in 1460, and was buried in this Parich Church, to the erection of a portion of which he was a liberal benefactor.

The great great grandson of this Lawrence, Roger Martin, Esquire, was so remarkable for benevolence, that, when advanced in years, and not able to go far from home, he contrived a whistle at the end of his cane to collect the poor around him. In the 14th year of Henry VIII he was appointed one of the commissioners for levying the subsidy granted to that King ; having previously been called to the Bar and chosen a Bencher of Lincolns Inn.

In the reign of Queen Mary, upon being offered the Secretaryship of State, he replied, that for himself he was highly satisfied with the sufficiency God had bestowed upon him ; and as for his son, he would inherit a competency, sufficient, if he proved an honest man, but if he became otherwise, far too much. This most excellent person reached nearly his hundredth year."

Melford Place would appear to have been disposed of by Sir Mordaunt Martin, who went to Burnham Westgate Hall, in Norfolk. It passed into the hands of the Spaldings, and thence to the Westropp family, who now reside there and have done for upwards of 100 years.

Sir Mordaunt Martin was at first in the army, but his last fifty years was spent in the study and practice of agriculture. From his correspondence with Dr. Lettsom in 1788, he seems to have been the first who introduced the mangel wurzel into Norfolk. He also corresponded with Sir Thomas Beevor, respecting a productive stock of potatoes (the Kentish seedling) sent to the Bath Agricultural Society ; their produce in his experiment was at the rate of 1,342 bushels per acre. Sir Mordaunt also introduced sainfoin into Norfolk, and was known as "Father of Sainfoin."

The motto of the Martins of Long Melford is

INITIUM SAPIENTIAE EST TIMOR DOMINI.

I hope to include amongst the illustrations to Part 2 a full-page picture of the Place.

(3) TONACOMBE MANOR, MORWENSTOWE, CORNWALL.

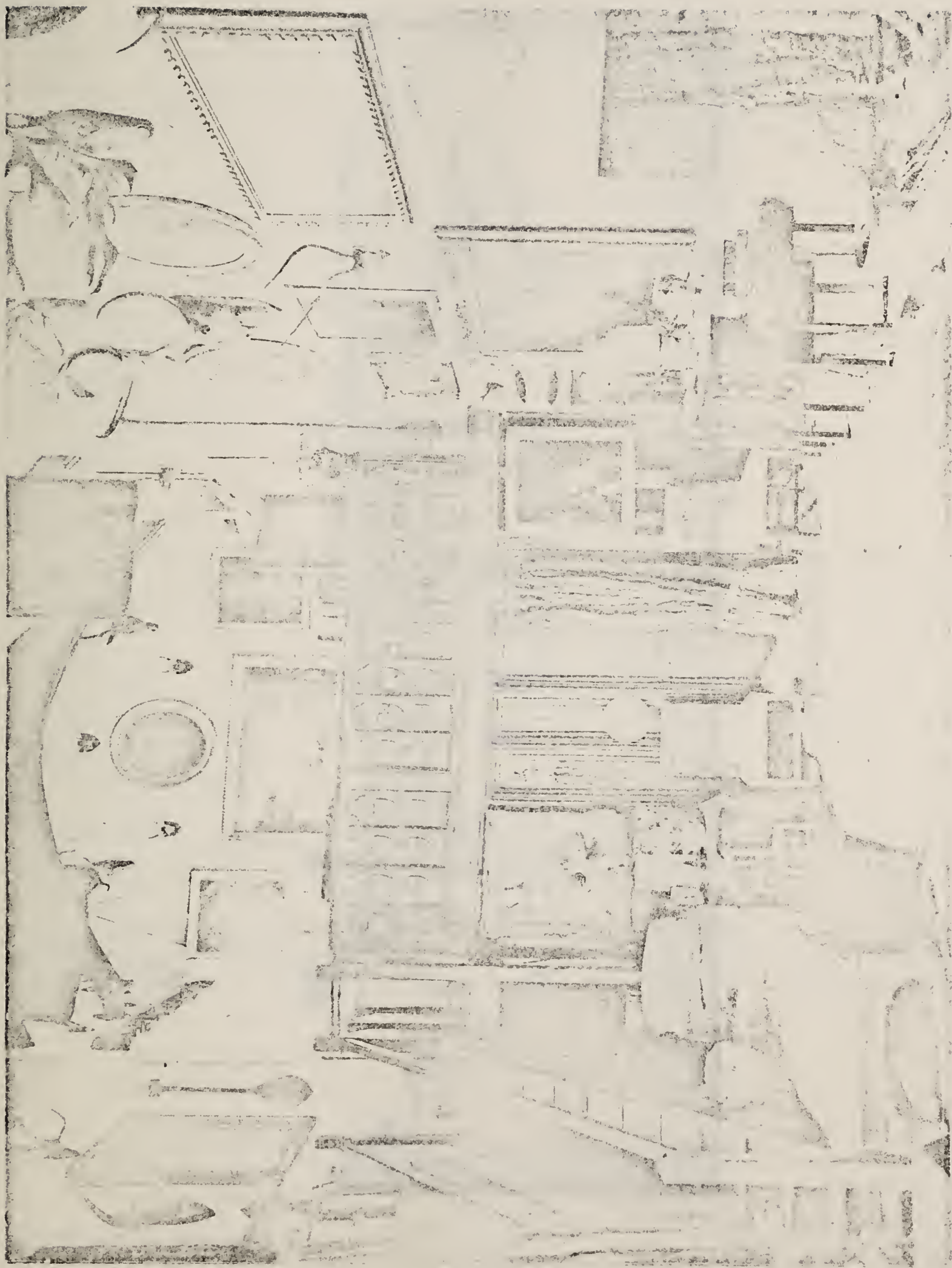
This beautiful old Manor House is situated in the N.E. corner of Cornwall, on the borders of North Devon, and has been the property of a branch of the Martyn family descended from the Martyns of Athelhampton for some generations.

The house is low-lying, crouching on the ground like the trees of the district, and probably at first was entirely enclosed by a wall for defence. It contains three courtyards, whilst the fourth or outer courtyard surrounding the whole block of buildings, was encircled by the wall already mentioned.

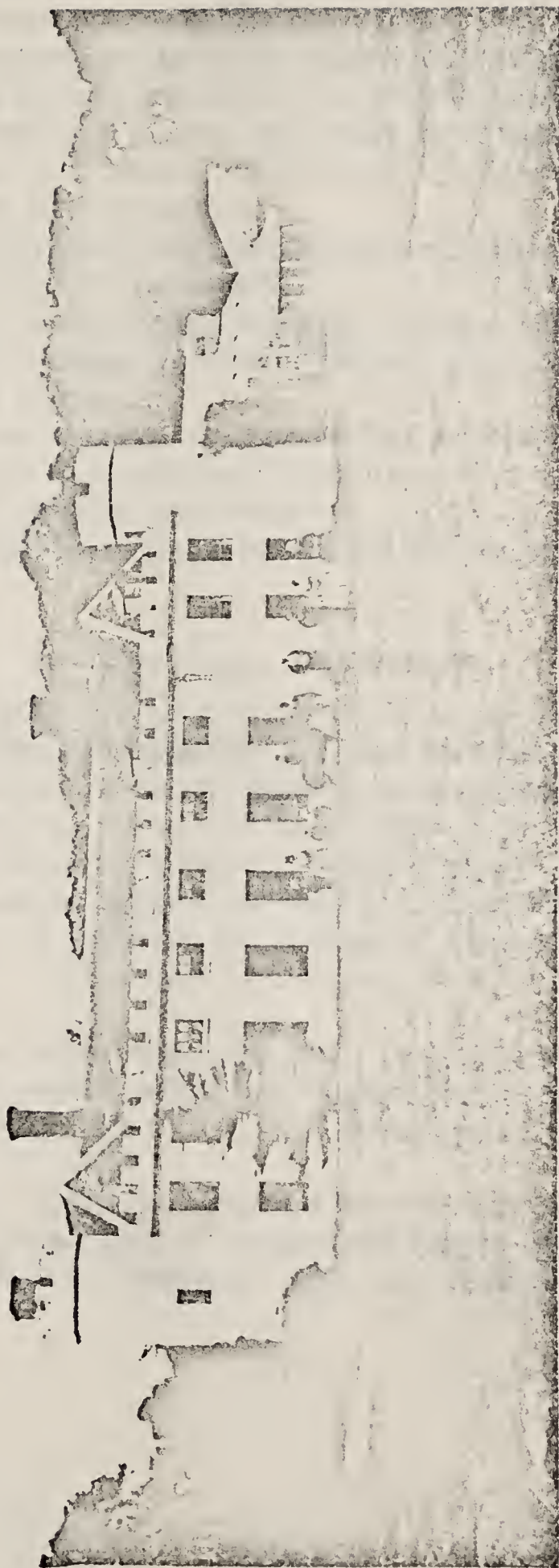
The present approach to the entrance, formed a part of the outer courtyard, up to about 1600. Originally a gate-house guarded the entrance gateway, for immediately inside is an aperture, now boarded over, into which the portcullis could be placed. Arrow slits, pierced in the thick, strong walls, show that the house was built prepared to resist attack from outside.

Tonacombe is "Chapel" of Charles Kingsley's "Westward Ho."

The outside stone stairway leads to Zachary Hammetts chamber. He lived at Tonacombe for 30 years with his widowed sister, before building the house called "Chapel," in the parish, in 1797.



TONACOMBE MANOR, CORNWALL.
(The Hall, West End, showing Minstrel Gallery).



QUY HALL, CAMBRIDGE.

The hall, an illustration of which is reproduced here, is only some 30 feet long, but is open to the roof and shows the massive oaken timbers. The minstrels' gallery is an interesting feature, and there is an Elizabethan fire back, dated 1593.

High up in the wall is a narrow loop hole, or "squint," from which the mistress of the house in the "solar" could watch and listen to the revels below, to which her sex barred her appearance.

On the right of the fireplace there used to be two "hides," or secret chambers, which were built up about the year 1660.

Behind the gallery is a panelled bedroom, bearing 1578 as the date of the panelling, and the room is almost a perfect specimen of a room of the period, with its huge cupboards and recesses.

Before the Jacobean staircase, leading off the parlour, was erected in 1660, the stone staircase in the wall projected in the form of a tower with arrow slits for defence. Only one of these now remains.

The fishponds, lying beyond the house, are just as they were in the 13th century.

(4) QUY HALL, CAMBRIDGE.

The illustration is taken from a photograph of the mansion house, made some time prior to its complete destruction by fire, and has been supplied through the courtesy of Lieut.-Col. John Francis, the present owner of the Hall, which has been re-built. It is very fortunate to be able to produce an illustration of this place, shewing it as it was whilst in the occupation of the Martins.

The first Martin owner appears to have been John Martin, Esquire, son of William Martin, Esquire, of Evesham, and brother of Thomas Martin, Esquire, the Lombard Street banker. He was also of Overbury Park, co. Worcester, and was M.P. for Tewkesbury.

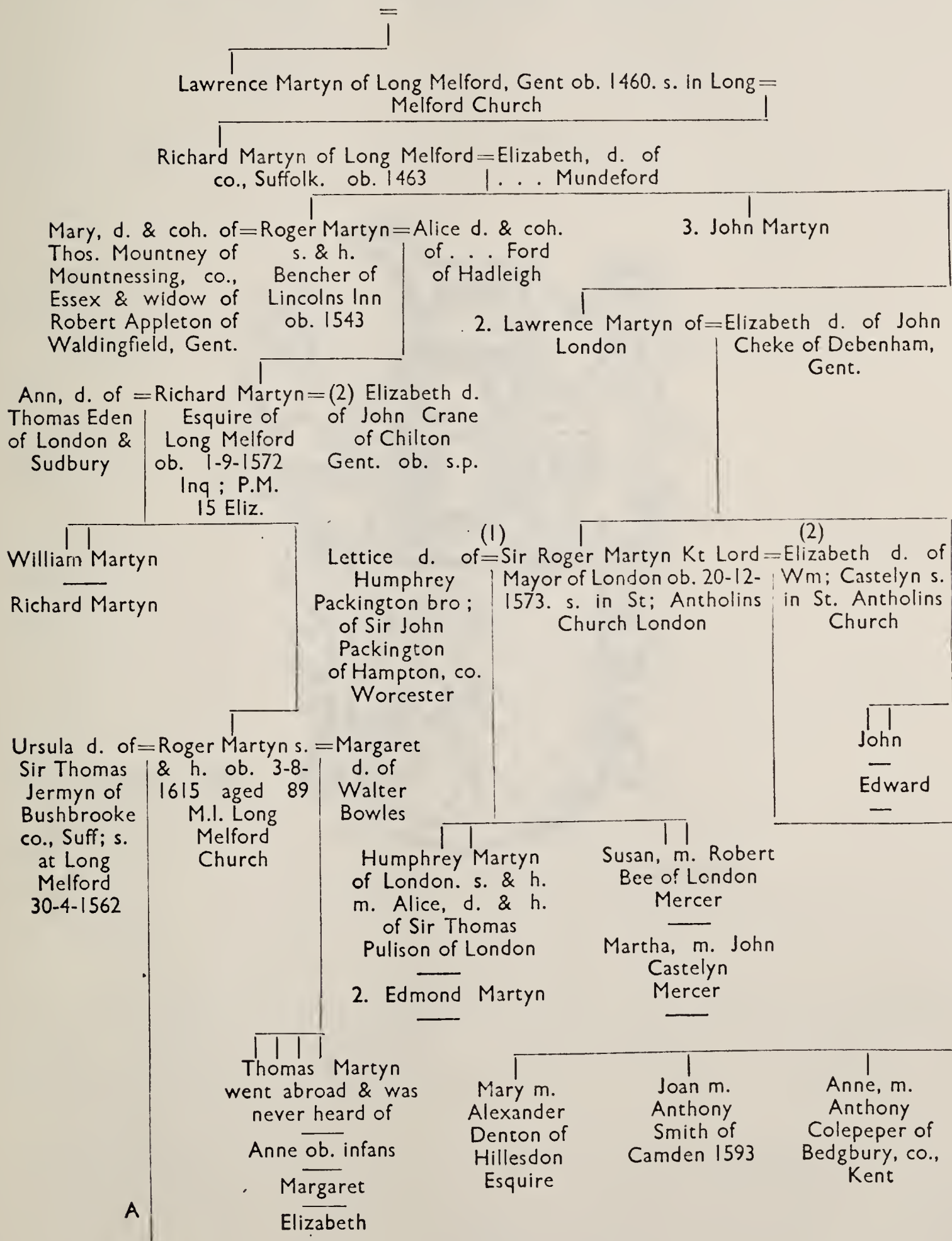
Joseph Martin, his second son, also M.P. for Tewkesbury, was one of the Lombard Street bankers, and his eldest son, Thomas Martin, was living at Quy Hall when Edmund Carter wrote his history of Cambridgeshire, which was published in 1819.

The crest and arms of Martin of Quy Hall are the same as those of Sir Richard Martin, the Elizabethan Lord Mayor of London and Master of the Mint., illustrated in the Visitation record for Middlesex, and the motto is "PEJUS LETHO FLAGITIUM."

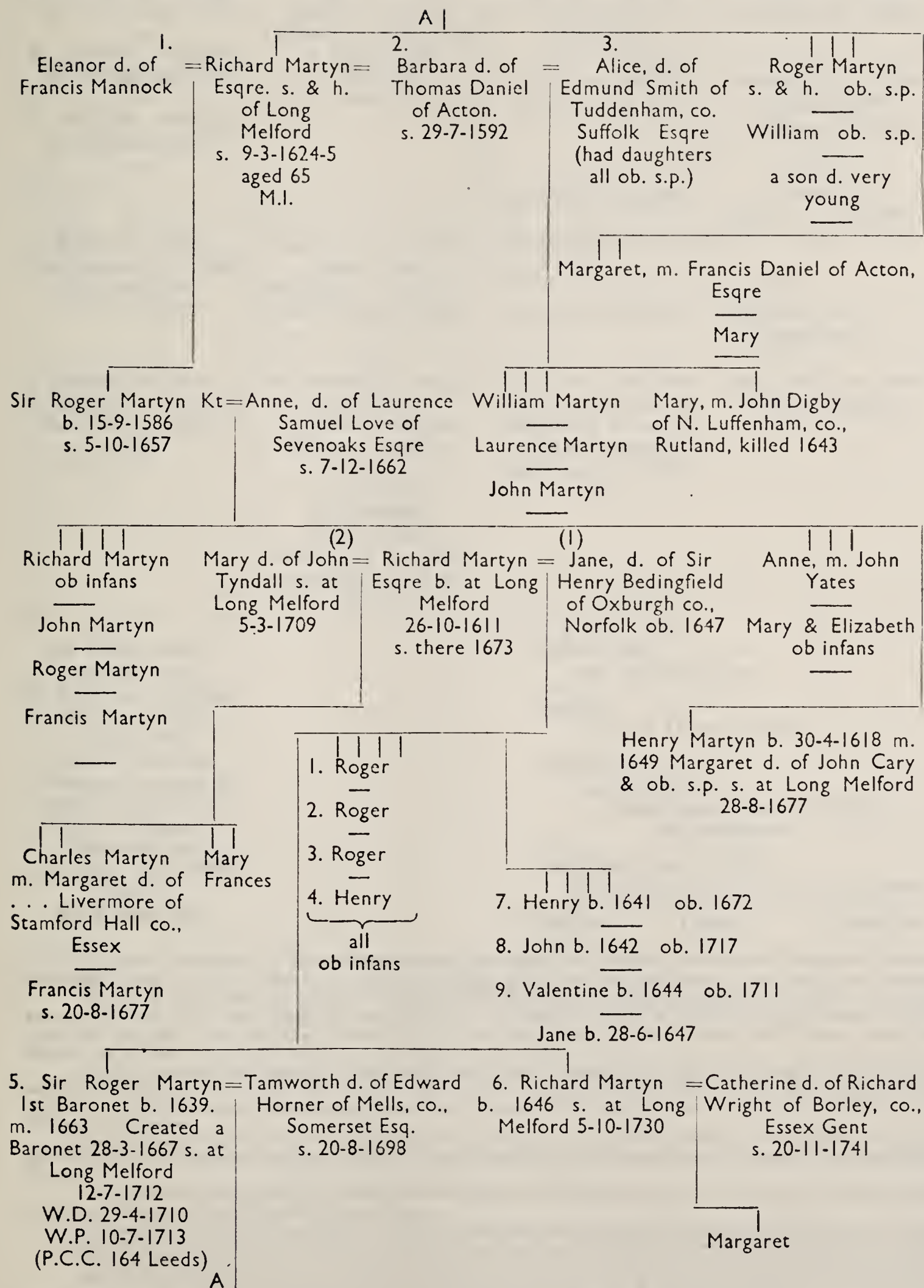
CHAPTER 6.

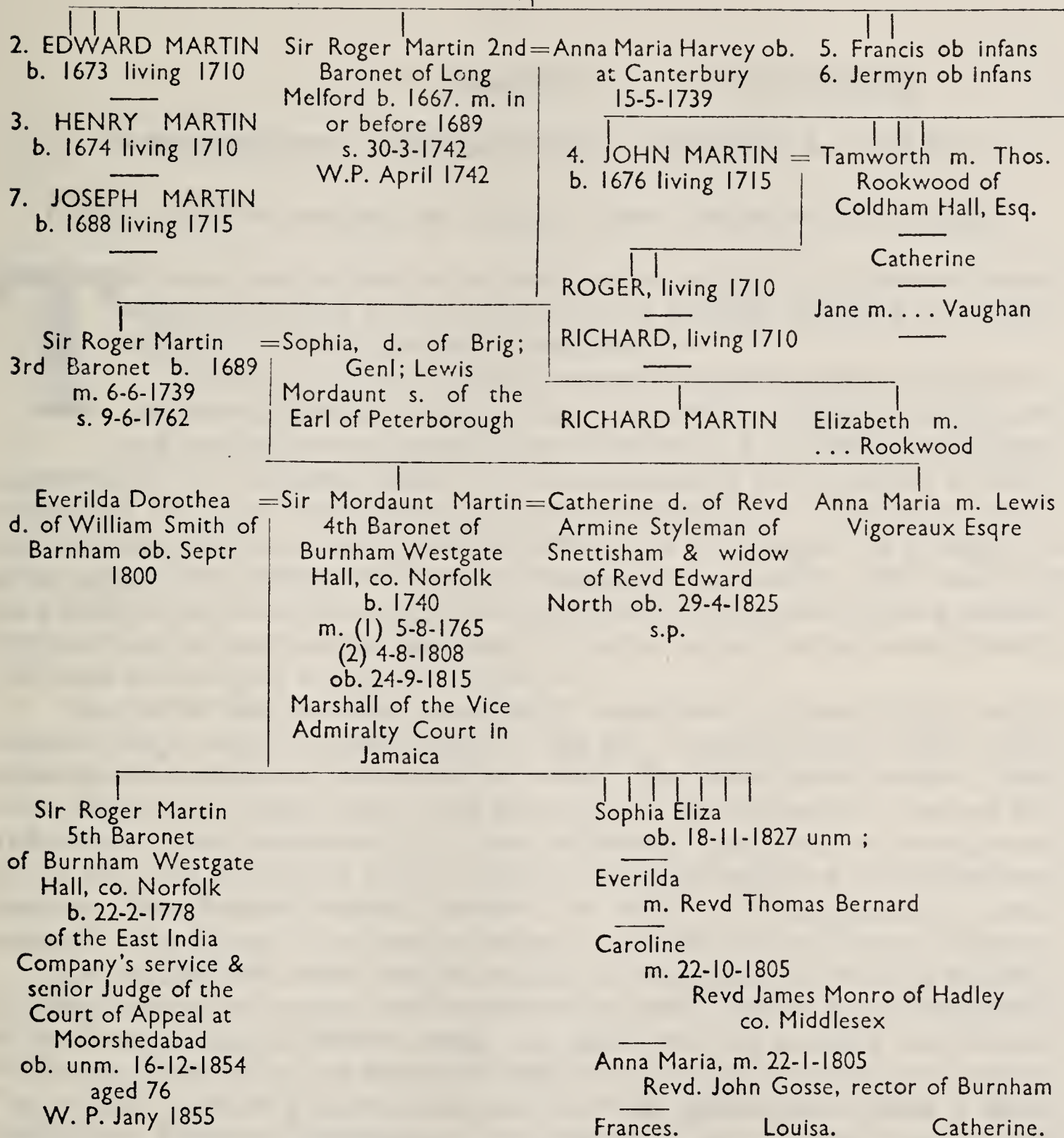
MARTYN OF LONG MELFORD, CO. SUFFOLK.

Richard Martyn, ye son of a family in co. Dorset temp ; Richard the Second, first came to Melford ob. 1438 (see Athelhampton pedigree)









NOTE.—The names of the children other than the 2nd Baronet, who were living and who may have descendants one of whom would be entitled to the dormant baronetcy are shown in Capitals.

Chapter 6 deals with the pedigrees recorded with the Heralds at the Visitations of London by Sir Roger Martyn the Lord Mayor, the pedigrees recorded at the Visitations of Suffolk by Martyn of Long Melford and also shows the pedigree of the unclaimed Baronetcy which has been dormant since the death of Sir Roger Martin, the 5th Baronet in 1854.

The first baronet who married in 1663 had five sons living at his death in 1712, viz., Sir Roger the 2nd Baronet, and his sons Edward, Henry, John and Joseph. John the 4th son was living in 1715 and had then two sons. Very possibly the other three younger sons married and had children. The family spread out over Suffolk and Essex, and also were in London.

It will be observed that the arms recorded with the Heralds in London and Suffolk are the same. These were granted by Harvey Clarencieux in 1562 : Argent, a chevron between three mascles sable, all within a bordure engrailed Gules.

In the Visitation of London, A.D. 1568, the arms assigned to Sir Roger Martyn, Lord Mayor of London, grandson of Richard Martin, of Long Melford, are as follows :—

Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Martin as above*. 2 and 3, Gules a fess engrailed between three swan's heads erased Argent —another coat for *Martin*. Crest :—A cockatrice head Or, combed and wattled Gules, between two wings expanded Vert.

In Vincent's Collections the second coat of Martin is tricked with the addition of *three mascles Sable* on the fess.

The arms of *Mannock*, Sable a cross patonce Argent, quartering, Barry wavy of eight Ermine and Gules, two pales counterchanged, for *Brackley*, are impaled with *Martin*, in the Suffolk Visitation A.D. 1613.

In the earlier Suffolk Visitation the arms of Martyn are shown impaling Ford and the crest in the Suffolk Visitation is shown as a *Martin* cat proper identical with that of Sir Richard Martin who was the fourth Martin to be a Lord Mayor of London.

MONUMENTS, MONUMENTAL BRASSES, &c. (PART I)

(I) THE MARTYN EFFIGIES IN PUDDLETOWN CHURCH, CO. DORSET.

THE south aisle is called the Athelhampston aisle because it was the ancient burial place of the lords of that vill ; it is a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, in which are these monuments :—

Under a large Perpendicular arch with the soffit panelled, which forms the opening into the nave, is a large altar tomb of Purbeck marble, one end of which joins the western pier of the arch. It is sheltered by a canopy supported by four octagonal pillars. It is surmounted by a rich cornice of fleurs-de-lys, and the frieze is ornamented by tracery of quatrefoils. The under part is also ornamented with tracery. On the altar tomb is the figure of a knight, in plate armour, the details of which are elaborately sculptured. The head rests on a tilting helm, which had a crest, now destroyed, but apparently it was a monkey. The feet rest on some animal, apparently a chained monkey, which would identify the tomb as belonging to one of the Martins.

On the left side is a large sword and a misericorde, or short dagger, and an unusually large shield of peculiar shape on the left. Round the neck is the Yorkist collar studded alternately with suns and roses. The matrix shows where a brass escutcheon was formerly placed ; the end and sides of the tomb are covered with rich tracery ; and, altogether, it is a very interesting specimen of the monumental art of the period at which it was erected, about the beginning of the sixteenth century. The Purbeck marble, however, of which it is constructed, is much decayed. The figure is more perfect, being of alabaster, a more durable material.

On the east side of the aisle, in the wall, is a brass plate on which is the effigy of a man in complete armour, with a tabard of his arms. Near it is a representation of the Trinity, God the Father sitting in a chair, with the crucified Son between His knees. Both before and behind the effigy are the arms of Martin on escutcheons. The knight is kneeling bareheaded, and from his uplifted hands runs a scroll, bearing the following supplication :—“ Averte facie’ tua’ a peccat’ meis et oi’es iniq’ tates meis dele.” Below is an inscription :—

Here lyethe the body of Xposer Martyn Esquyer,
Sone and heyre unto Syr William Martyn, Knyght.
Pray for there soulss with harty desyre,
That they bothe may be sure of Eternall lyght,
Callyng to remembrance that every kyght,
Must nedys dye, and therefore let us pray,
As other for us may do another day.
Qui quidem Xposerus obiit XXII die
Me’sse M’tii, an’o D’ni mil’mo
quingentesimo Vicesimo quarto.

Under the south wall is an altar tomb of alabaster, on which are the effigies of a knight and a lady at full length, and both figures, as well as the monument upon which they repose, are in a very mutilated state. The knight is in plate armour, the head bare, the hair cut short over the forehead, but long behind.

Under the head is a tilting helm, on which is a mutilated crest. The arms are broken off close to the body and there is a mail gorget and collar round the neck, whilst the mail appears at the sides of the thighs and at the crutch. The sword is gone. The feet rest upon some animal, probably a monkey, which has a collar round its neck ornamented with studs. The belt which supported the sword is also ornamented at intervals with rose studs, and at the right thigh a short dagger is still suspended. The lady is on the right hand of the knight. Her head rests on a cushion, and the hair is combed back from the forehead and enveloped in the reticulated and mitre-shaped head-dress of the period. The figure is vested in a close bodice with long flowing sleeves and skirt, the ample folds of which are gracefully disposed and are confined by a cord round the waist, which terminates in long tassels and is connected with a richly arabesqued collar round the neck.

The effigy represents a small woman, whilst that of the knight is of large proportions.

The sides of the tomb are composed of eight double-headed ogee niches separated by small buttress pinnacles, and the ends show four similar niches respectively. All these niches contain angels bearing shields.

There are traces of much painting and gilding, and, in spite of the pitiable wreck of all its details, it has still a rich appearance.

The arms probably perished with the painted portions of the monument, and there is no appearance of any inscription.

The date, judging from the details, is probably about 1480. Originally this monument probably stood detached, but it seems at some distant day to have been removed, and one of the sides and an end are now fixed in the wall above it. A little west of this, under a window in the centre of the south wall of the aisle, is another monument under a recessed ogee-foliated arch. This consists of the effigy of a knight in plate armour upon a low altar tomb. The head is covered with a pointed helmet or basinet, and rests upon a double cushion, the hands joined in prayer. Over the left arm is a shield suspended by a strap which passes over the right shoulder. By the left side is a long sword suspended from the right shoulder by a strap which passes across the body. The feet rest upon an animal, and round the hips is a massive ornamental belt, below which the surcoat terminates in a small ornamental scallop.

It is probable that a great portion of the ornamental details of this effigy were represented in colours, which are now totally effaced; the means of thus identifying it with the family or individual to whose memory it was erected by means of the armorial bearings on the shield are thus lost. The front of the tomb is divided into nine trefoil-headed panels, in each of which is a small figure, the centre one representing the Crucifixion.

They are all very much damaged. Judging from the details, this monument probably belongs to about the year 1400, or perhaps a little earlier.

In the corner westward of this, and over and upon which the monument of Nicholas Martyn, hereafter described, has been erected, are the effigies of a knight and lady, evidently of great antiquity. The knight's figure is completely habited in chain mail. There is a shield at the left side suspended by a strap which passes over the right shoulder. The right hand rests upon the hilt of a short sword, which is suspended by a broad belt round the waist. A surcoat with long flowing skirt covers the mail and is thrown back from the knees. The legs are crossed. The head rests upon a double cushion.

The lady has the hands upraised and joined in the attitude of prayer, and she is habited in a long robe descending to the feet. The head is covered by a mantle which descends nearly to the feet and is gathered up at the girdle under the left arm.

Built upon the former is an altar tomb, over which is a canopy supported by four pillars. On four brass plates under the canopy on the dexter side are the effigies of a man in the armour of the period with sword and spurs. He is bare-headed and wears a pointed beard, and is represented as kneeling before an altar upon which is an open book ; behind him kneel his three sons.

On the sinister side is the figure of a lady, kneeling on a cushion before a similar altar, with the hands joined and upraised in prayer, and behind her her seven daughters in the same posture. Arms, Martyn, impaling Wadham and the crest of Martyn. The canopy is ornamented with sculpture, and over it are three monkeys.

"Here lyeth the body of Nicholas Martyn Esquier, who departed this life and slept with his fathers, ye 23 day of March an'o 1595 and left behind to inherit his lands iiij daughters coheires, Elizabeth, Fraunces, Jane and Anne, whose soule assuredly doth rest with Abraham, Isacke, and Jacob in ye kingdom of Heaven."

According to Harleian MS. No. 1427, fo. 34, there are or were the following arms relating to the Martyn family in this church :—

1. Argent, two bars Gules (Martyn) impaling (Clevedon) Argent, 3 escallops gules, a bordure Sable (?)
2. *Martyn* impaling *Mallet* Sable, 3 escallops argent.
3. *Martyn* impaling *Wykes* Argent, a chevron ermine between 3 ducks.
4. *Martyn* impaling *Paulett* Azure, 3 swords in pale, points downwards argent.
5. *Martyn* impaling *Sacheverell* (*Sackville*) Argent, on a saltire azure, 5 water bougets or, a chief gules.
6. *Martyn* impaling *Daubeney* Gules 4 lozenges in fess argent, a crescent in base.
7. *Martyn* quartering *Lowndres* Per pale, argent and sable, a chevron per pale gules and or.
8. *Martyn* quartering *Pidole* Quarterly argent and sable, 4 kites heads erased, countercharged.

9. The last coat quartering *Pickford* Chequé or and azure, on a fess gules 3 lions rampant or.
10. *Martyn* quartering *Farington* Or, on a bend sable, 3 unicorns passant argent.
11. *Turges* impaling *Martyn*—for *Turges* azure, a chevron per pale gules and or, between 3 crosses crosslet fitchée of the last.
12. *Poxwell* impaling *Martyn* for *Poxwell*—Sable, a chevron between 3 estoiles Or.
13. *Anoyle* impaling *Martyn*—for *Knoyle* Gules, on a bend argent 3 escallops sable.
14. *Martyn* impaling *Turges*—for *Targes* azure a chevron between 3 crosses crosslet fitches or a bordure engrailed of the last.
15. *Martyn* impaling *Wadham* for *Wadham*—Gules or chevron between 3 roses argent.
16. *Wallop* impaling *Martyn*—For *Wallop* argent, a bend wavy sable.
17. *Wallop* quartering *Palywavy* Or and Gules a chief argent (?) impaling *Martyn*.
18. *Tregonwell* impaling *Martyn*. For *Trigonwell* Argent, 3 ogresses in fess cotised sable between as many Cornish choughs proper.
19. *Martyn* with crest, on a wreath, on the trunk of a tree argeni, a monkey sejant proper, chained of the first holding a mirror before his face.

(2) THE MONUMENTAL BRASS TO RICHARD MARTYN OF DARTFORD (1402).

In the great chancel. Before the rails of the communion table, on a gravestone, are the effigies of a man and woman in brass under a canopy, or screen, with this label from his mouth in black letters : “Credo quod Redemptor meus vivet & in novissimo die . . .” ; and on her label the following : “Et in carne mea videbo Deum Salvatorem meum.” Round the verge of the stone is this inscription in brass, in part torn away : “Hic jacet Ricardus Martyn de Dartford, qui obiit undecimo die, mensis Aprilis anno domini millesimo quadringentesimo secundo. Quorum animabus propicietur Deus. Amen.”

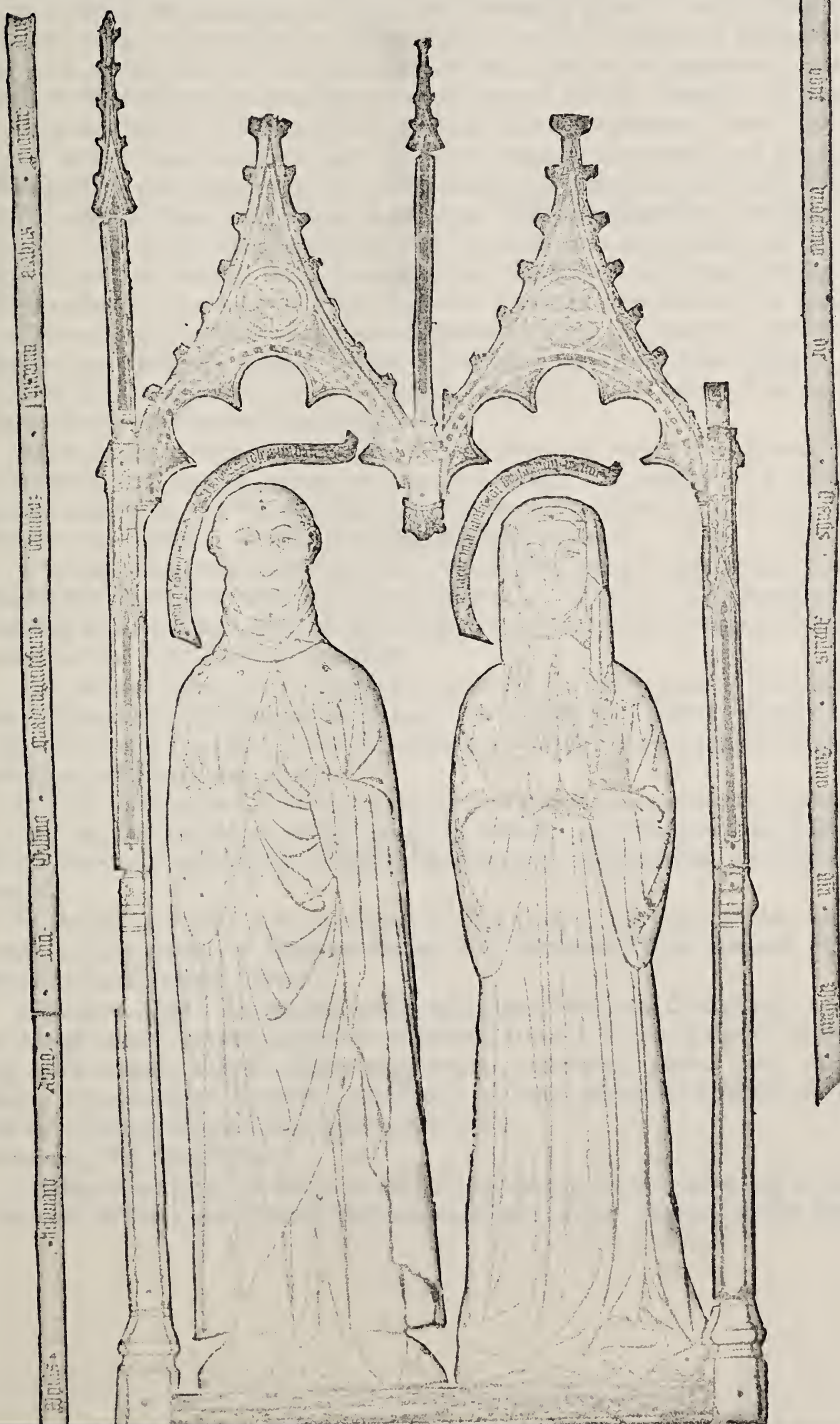
We only get the Christian name “Marion” of Richard Martyn’s wife from the will of his son, dated 14th October, 1436.

A portion of the pedigree of this branch of the family will be found after the detailed information relating to his son, Chief Justice John Martyn, and his brass in Graveney Church.

There is not much to be found on record relating to Richard Martyn, but it is quite evident that he was a person of considerable importance in Dartford and much further afield from the following extracts of the Rolls at the Public Record Office :—

Westminster, 16th December, 1384

Commission to levy and collect from all cities, boroughs and towns, all secular lords of towns and other lay persons having goods and possessions, and other persons both great and small in the County of Kent, and from ecclesiastical persons in respect of goods forthcoming from lands acquired by them since 20 Edward I



the fifteenths and tenths which the lords, magnates, and commonalities of counties, and the citizens and burgesses of cities and boroughs granted to the King in the Parliament held and convoked at Westminster on the morrow of Martinmas last to be paid at the feast of the Annunciation next and to be expended upon the defence of the Realm and the safeguarding of the sea and the marches of Scotland, &c., and order them to go from town to town and from place to place, and cause to come before them two men and the reeve from every town, and the mayor, bailiffs and four men from every city and borough, charging the said men that they have the money levied and delivered to them, the Commissioners, without delay by one or two of the most sufficient men of every such city, town and borough, or else to have the money levied from the men themselves and cause answer to be made therefor to the king in form aforesaid provided that answer be made for the whole sum at the feast of the Annunciation at latest, so that the affairs of the realm are not delayed through failure of payment owing to their default.

The Commission was to Sir Thomas Fogg, Kt., Sir Thomas Cobham, Kt., Richard Martyn of Dartford and some others.

Again on 28th November, 1386, a Commission is issued to Richard Martyn of Derteford and certain others to levy and collect the moiety of a tenth and fifteenth payable at the Purification next, which was granted to the King by the Parliament convoked at Westminster on 1st October last.

A further Commission was on 10th March, 1388, issued from Westminster to Richard Martyn of Derteford and certain others to collect in the county of Kent the moiety of a tenth and fifteenth payable in the quinzaine and the Easter following, granted by the Parliament to the King.

The earliest reference to Richard Martyn of Dartford which I have found is dated 20th January, 1375, and is his signature as witness to a charter of John Cooke of Woolwich and Margaret his wife, relating to lands in the parishes of Leyghe, Tonbrugge and Penshurst in Kent.

In 1385 he witnessed a charter at Dartford, dated Monday after the Purification, and made by Edward Aleyn of Derteford to Robert and Margaret de Salyntone, both of Dartford, relating to property in Dartford neighbouring on that of the Prioress.

In the Close Rolles is an Indenture of demise with warranty of the Manor of Forham, in the parish of Shepton Mallet, Co. Somerset, from Richard Martyn, Esquire, to John Franke, clerk.

18th June, 1388. Exemption for life of Richard Martyn of Derteford, Co. Kent, from being put on assizes, juries, inquisitions, attaints or recognitions, and from being made mayor, sheriff, escheator, coroner, constable, taxer, trier, assessor, collector or controller of tenths, fifteenths, or other quota or subsidy, or other bailiff or minister of the King, against his will.

Westminster, 9th May, 1396 :

Pardon of outlawry to Nicholas Bernard of Kaxton for not appearing to render £4 to John Wilwys and Richard Martyn, executors of the Will of Warin Martyn,

John Laft and Margery, his wife, their co-executrix, Co.
Hertford. He appears to have been associated with Thomas de Bello Campo,
Earl of Warwick, in connection with the founding of a fraternity or guild in honour
of the Holy Trinity and St. Mary in the church of St. Mary, Warwick.

**(3) THE MONUMENTAL BRASS TO CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN MARTYN AND HIS
WIFE ANNE IN GRAVENEY CHURCH, KENT.**

John Martyn was son of Richard Martyn of Dartford whose canopied brass,
dated 1402, has just been referred to. John Martyn was appointed a Justice in the
year 1420. *Westminster, 13th October, 1420*: Appointment, during pleasure,
of John Martyn as one of the justices of the Common Bench, receiving the accustomed
fee. There is a record the following day (14th October, 1420, at Westminster),
as follows:—

“Grant, during office, to John Martyn, one of the Justices of the Common
Bench, for the better maintenance of his estate and expenses, of 110 marks yearly
at the Exchequer and two robes yearly, one with skin at Christmas and the other
with lining at Whitsuntide, beyond the accustomed fee.”

The earliest record of a case to come before Justice Martyn and others, which
I have found, is dated 26th November, 1422, when he was one of four judges
appointed to examine at the church of St. Martin le Grand, London, in the presence
of the Mayor and sheriffs of London, if they will attend, the record, process and
judgment of an action of debt of 66s. brought against John Prince of Stratforth
Langthorne by a lawyer named Hugh Robert. This would appear, from the detail,
to be in the nature of an appeal, as they are commissioned to correct any errors
found in the judgment, “and do justice to the said John Prince.” On 6th November,
1423, he commenced on the Assizes in the counties of Gloucester, Worcester,
Hereford, Salop, Stafford, Oxford and Berks. Several cases in which Martyn acted
as Justice were heard at the church of St. Martin-le-Grand, which appears to have
been used as a Court of Appeal.

One case of interest in his own county was in 1423, when he, along with
three other Justices and the Sheriff of Kent, held inquisition as to weirs, stakes and
kidells alleged to have been erected contrary to statute from Reculver to Yendalez,
thence to Maidstone bridge.

The other Justice whose name occurs continually in association with John
Martyn is John Juyn.

Towards the end of 1425 Martyn, along with another Justice (John Preston),
held a lengthy enquiry in regard to certain escapes of traitors and felons out of
the King's gaols and prisons in Kent.

Showing, probably, association with his old home at Dartford is a grant made
on 20th May, 1425, by the King to the prioress of the house of the Order of Preachers
of Dartford, because she is a recluse, that she may appoint general attorneys, and
that John Martyn and John Depyng, whom she has attorned before the King, may
appoint attorneys on her behalf for two years. After 1425 the Judge chiefly associated
with him on assize is John Cottesmore. The latest record to be found is dated



February, 1434, and it is possible that John Martyn retired from his onerous post prior to his death in 1436.

On 4th September, 1400, John Martyn and four others were appointed by the King commissioners *de walliis et fossatis* along the coast of the Thames in the marshes of Dertford and Stone, Co. Kent. The following month it is recorded in the Patent Rolls that he was made for one year attorney for Joan, prioress of the house of the preachers of Dartford.

On 7th December, 1400, he was made one of the commissioners *de walliis et fossatis* of the coast, the sea and the Thames between Erith and Sandwich. In this he is referred to as "John Martyn of Derteford."

On 16th July, 1402, he is again a commissioner *de walliis et fossatis*.

On 17th November, 1403, he again becomes attorney, and for three years, for the prioress of Dartford.

On 16th June, 1404, there are letters appointing him an attorney for Sir Reginald Braybroke, who is going by sea on the King's service.

John Martin made his Will on 14th October, 1436, and it was proved on 27th October at Canterbury. He provides in his Will to be buried "at Graveney in the new Chapel of St. Mary there before the middle of the altar and that a piece of marble cover my grave with inscription, and my arms and those of my wife, the figures of me and Anne my wife placed upon the same with day and year of death." The reason for no day and year of his widow's death being engraved there will be owing to her re-marriage to Thomas Borgeys. He left money to every leper-house and hospital between Westminster and Dover.

The wording of John Martyn's scroll is "*Miserere mei Deus, secundum magnam misericordiam tuam.*" Over the head of his wife : "*Ex secundum multitudinem miserationum tuarum dele iniquitatem nostram.*"

The marginal inscription reads :—"Hic jacet Johannis Martyn, quondam hugus villæ—domni regis de banco—qui obiit vicesimo quarte die mensis Octobris anno—CCCCXXXVI et anno regni Henrici sexte post conquestam Angliæ quinto decimo ac etiam Anna uxor ejus quæ obiit—die mensis Octobris Anno Dno. millesimo CCCC—quorum animabus propitiatur Deus."

The lines of the inscription at the foot reads as follows :—

Inclines oculum : me conspice marmore pressum

O vir, sum speculum mortis imago tuum ;

Nunc flens perspicito, stans ora saepe memento

Magnificam vitam mors inopina rapit

Ante fui judex ; nunc judicis ante tribunal

Respondens paveo ; judicor ipse modo

Transit lux, ubi lex, ubi laus, mea fama silescunt

Imo vix nomen vox semiviva sonat ;

Non sum qui fueram ; viduata caro sepelitur

Ac prius acta male mens renovanda luit.

Note :

Parsons, writing in 1794, says : "It is remarkable that these lines are word

for word the same as I have before copied from the tomb of Manwood in Hackington Church ; but as Martyn's is older in priority of time, being more than an hundred years, it appears that Manwood, or his friends at least, borrowed them from hence."

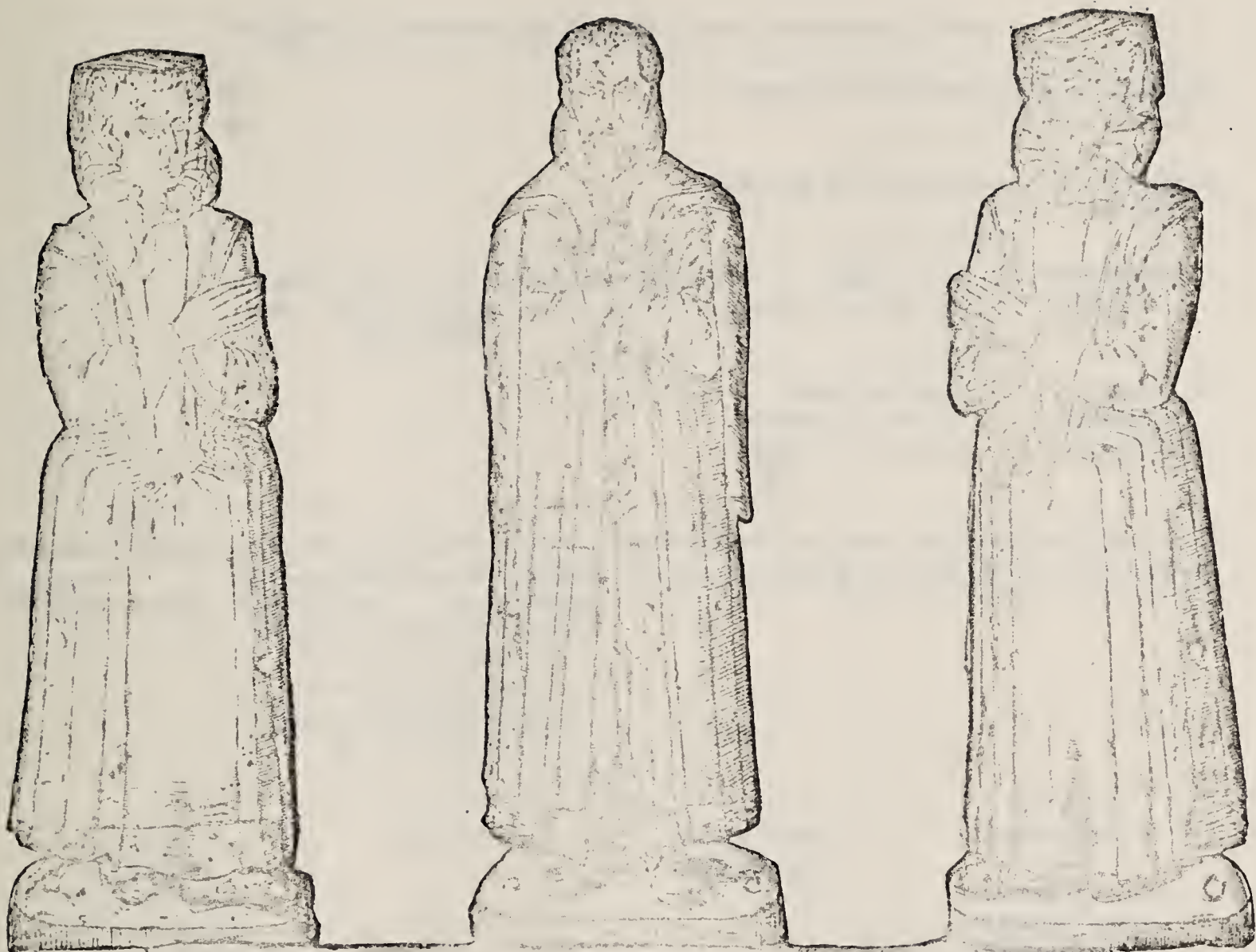
Anne, the wife of John Martyn, was only daughter and heir of John Buteler, Esqre., Lord of the Manor of Ewell, in the parish of Faversham. John Buteler was of Graveney Court, in the adjoining parish, and this manor and Graveney Court passed to John Martyn on his marriage. On his death this estate again passed to the widow, who married Thomas Burgeys, Esqre., whom she also survived, and, dying herself in 1458, she, by her Will, decreed her manor called Ewell Court, in the parishes of Faversham and Graveney, to her son Richard Martyn in tail, with remainder to her sons Robert and John, provided an annuity be first granted out of it of five marcs yearly to the said John Martyn in tail with remainder to Robert.

Hasted says that this Will is in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, but it is in the Consistory Registry at Canterbury (Vol. 2, fo. 117).

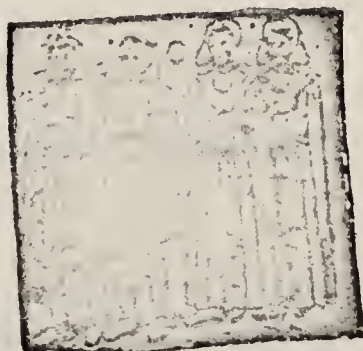
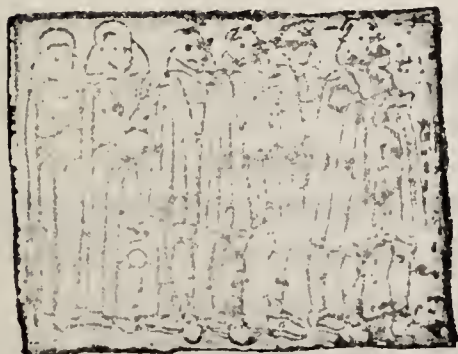
John Buteler, the father of Anne (Martyn), was Knight of the Shire for Kent in 1413. His arms were :—Sable, three covered cups or, within a bordure argent.

Hasted, writing in Vol. 3 of his " History of Kent " (1790) says of this brass : " His gravestone is of a very large size and is most richly inlaid with brass, which is well preserved, having the figures of him and his wife, and other ornaments over the whole of it. The year and month for her death are left blank. Under him a lion, under her a dog. There were four coats-of-arms, only the second of which, that of Buteler, is remaining. He (Martyn) bore for his arms :—Argent, on a chevron gules, 3 talbot hounds passant or.

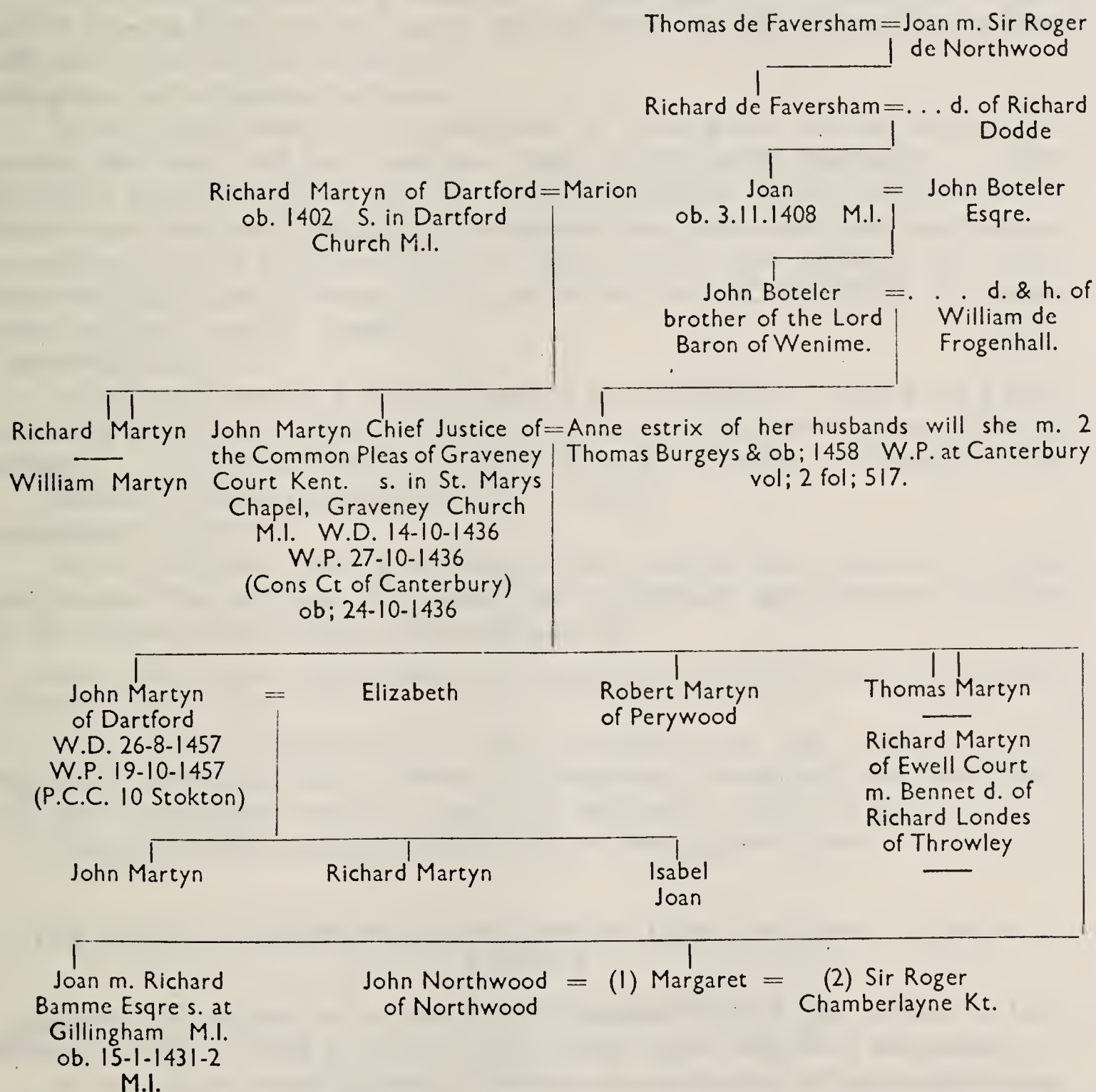
If reference is made to the Visitation of Bedfordshire it will be noticed that these same arms were confirmed in 1580 to Gilbert Martyn of Creakers, and it is also to be noted that again there is alliance with the family of Buteler. The pedigree of Martyn of Kent will appear with considerable additions in the chapter dealing with the Visitations of Kent.



HERE LYETH ROGER MASTON OF LONGMEL
 FORD ESQVIER WHO DIED THE THIRD DAY
 OF AUGVST IN THE YEARE OF OUR LORD 1616
 AND IN 29TH YEARE OF HIS AGE.



Pedigree of Martyn of Dartford and Graveney, Kent.



(4) OTHER MONUMENTAL BRASSES AND INSCRIPTIONS IN KENT.

John Thorpe, in his "Registrum Roffense," printed in 1769, gives the following inscriptions as then having been observed by him :—

Chalke, in the diocese of Rochester :

In the nave, on a brass plate fixed in a stone : " Hic jacent Willelmus Martyn qui obiit 16 die Maij, anno domini M.CCCCXVI et Isabella, uxor ejus. Quorum animabus propicietur Deus. Amen."

West Wickham, in the diocese of Rochester :

In the nave, on another gravestone : “ Here lyeth the body of Frances, late wife of Charles Martin of this parish, who departed this life November the 18th, 1708, and in the 31st year of her age.”

Gillingham, in the diocese of Rochester :

In the south chancel on a gravestone, on brass plates, are the effigies of a woman, four sons and four daughters, with the following inscription : “ Here lieth Jone Bamme, sumtyme the wyfe of Richard Bamme, Squyer, and daughter of John Martyn, sumtyme chefe juge of the common place, and modir unto John Bamme, the whiche lieth, as yt apperith, on the North syde of this chapell ; the whiche Jone died the XV day of January, in the yere of our Lord MCCCCXXXI. On whose soule Jesu have mercy. Amen.”

Eatonbridge Church :

In the south chancel is an altar tomb of grey marble and round it, on a brass plate, this inscription in black letter, in part lost : “ Hic jacent Thomas Martyn, armiger . . . et Ricardus Martyn, armiger filius dicti Thome, et Thomasina uxo. . . . Quorum animabus propicietur Deus. Amen.”

Lamberhurst Church :

In the south aisle, on a gravestone of black marble, this inscription :—“ Hic jacet corpus Thomae Martin de Lamberhurst in Comitatu cancij generosi, qui obiit 27 die Februarij, anno domini 1689 aetatis suae 60.”

Note :—*Sade Vacante Wills* preserved in the Library of the Dean Chapter of Canterbury Cathedral.

Robt. Martin—Westerham. Gives instructions for the placing of brass effigies of himself, wife and children in Westerham Church with the inscription : “ O bone Jhu miserere mei dum tempus est miserendi. 1559. U² 68b.”

There is no longer any sign of this brass in Westerham Church.

THE MARTIN MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN LONG MELFORD CHURCH, SUFFOLK.

These two brasses which are here illustrated, are all that remain in Long Melford Church. There have been others which have long since disappeared.

In each of the remaining cases the brasses are much worn and parts are missing. Shields with coats-of-arms have been there and the indents for these remain, and in the case of the brass to Richard Martin and his three wives, where one shield remains, there are indents where brasses depicting other children have once been, but are now lost. The illustrations have been made direct from rubbings taken by me in the church, and show the signs of wear which have been caused during the past 300 years. Portions of the brass to Richard Martin are now coming loose, and I hope steps will be taken to prevent further loss.

NOTE.—According to a letter contained in Addl. MS. 24121 at the British Museum and dated from Halstead on 18th January, 1725-6, from William Holman



RICHARD MARTIN
DIED THE 3rd OF
MARCH 1624
AETAT 65 YEAR



to Thomas Wotton who was then compiling his "Baronetage," an earlier Martin brass existed in Long Melford church no trace of which now remains. This is referred to as follows :—Lawrence Martin, Esq., is the first that occurs to our Inquiry. He deceased about 1460 and lyes buried in Melford Church under a large tomb with his and his wives effigies in brasse and the image of St. Lawrence (Wotton adds "with his gridiron") graven over it in remembrance of his name. Through his benevolence the south Isle of this church was built which ever since has been called Martins Isle, as appears from the inscription on the outside of the wall under the Battlements on the South side.

From the wording of this description it would seem that even in 1726 any inscription which would have originally been at the foot of the brass or marginal was then lost.

CHAPTER 8

BIOGRAPHIES (PART 2)

RICHARD MARTIN, Recorder of London, was born at Otterton, in Devonshire, in 1570, and was the son of William Martin, by his wife Anne, daughter of Richard Parker, of Sussex. He was a commoner of Pembroke College, Oxford, but took no degree there. He entered the Middle Temple, but in February, 1591, was summarily expelled for a riot at the prohibited festival of the Lord of Misrule. In 1596 Sir John Davies dedicated a Sonnet to Martin in his "Orchestra," but provoked, as is supposed, by Martin's raillery he, whilst at dinner in February, 1598, in the common hall of the Middle Temple, assaulted Martin with a cudgel.

Martin became M.P. for Barnstaple in 1601 and was called to the Bar the following year. On the progress of King James I from Theobalds to London in 1603, Martin, at Stamford Hill, made "an eloquent and learned oration" on the King's accession in the name of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. This oration has been printed. He represented Christchurch in Parliament from 1604 to 1611. On the occasion of the marriage of Princess Elizabeth in February, 1613, he organised a Masque at the Middle Temple. He was Lent reader of the Temple in 1615-16, and on 1st October, 1618, was chosen Recorder of London, a post which he only enjoyed for a few weeks, as he died on 31st October in that year.

It is said that his end at the early age of 48 was hastened by excessive drinking. He had a great reputation as a wit and according to Wood "there was no person more celebrated for ingenuity . . . none more admired by Selden, Serjeant Hoskins, Ben Jonson, etc., than he." Ben Jonson dedicated his Poetaster to him. Wood also states that Martin was the author of "Various Poems," of which, however, he had seen no copy.

Martin's will proved in the Prerogative Court (P.C.C. 111 Meade).

Richard Martyn was descended from the Martyns of Athelhampton, Dorset, he being the great-grandson of Sir William Martyn of that place.

Sir William married twice and Richard's grandfather was a son by the second marriage. His grandfather, Richard, also married twice, and his father, William Martyn, was the fourth son by the second wife.

Martin's younger brother, Thomas, who was made executor of his will, lived less than two years after his brother's death. His father, however, married a second time, and had three sons by this later marriage, William, Nicholas and John. Over the monument in the Temple Church are the original arms of Martyn, Argent, 2 bars gules.

P.C.C. 111 Meade.

W.D. 26.10.1618.

W.P. 14.11.1618.

**Richard Martyn, the Middle Temple, London, and by the mercy of God,
Recorder of the faire Citie of London.**

All my lands, tenements and hereditaments to my dearest and best beloved brother, Mr. Thomas Martyn, of the City of Exeter, and now chosen Mayor of the



Clamp Sculp.

RICHARD MARTIN, RECORDER OF LONDON.

same citie—his brother to pay his debts according to a Schedule written and signed and sealed with own coat of arms—to my brethren and sisters rings or jewels as a token of my love—cozens Mrs. Prestwood and Mrs. Plumleighe to be reckoned as sisters—£30 p.a. to faithful servant Nicholas Herman—to all my other servants £5 a piece—to the parish church of St. Patrick, in Exeter—to the parish church of Culleton Raleigh where my house standeth—the parish church of Otterton where I was born—to the parish church of St. Gabriel where Sandridge standeth—my brother Thomas sole executor.

Signed—RICHARD MARTYN.

Witnesses—JOHN HOSKINS, RICHARD WATESON.

From King James' first knowledge of him on the occasion of his speech in the name of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex till his death, he ever entertained the greatest esteem for him, being highly delighted with his facetiousness.

Martin's portrait appears in Vol. I of John Nichol's book entitled "The Progresses, etc., of King James the First," published in 1828.

There is confusion in the British Museum print room over that portrait and also that of Sir Richard Martin, Lord Mayor of London.

The portrait of Richard Martin (correctly Martyn), Recorder of London, is catalogued as a print of Sir Richard Martin, Lord Mayor of London. Apparently the portrait has been accepted by John Nichols, an authority in the late 18th and early 19th century (and author of the well-known "History of Leicester") as that of the Recorder and not the Lord Mayor, and I have adopted it as such. Moreover, the costume supports this view, and the medallion portrait of Sir Richard does not.

The speech delivered to King James is very ornate, and as it is not of very great length I reproduce it in full, using the spelling as in the original.

DESCRIPTION OF MONUMENT TO RICHARD MARTIN, RECORDER OF LONDON, IN THE TEMPLE CHURCH, LONDON.

Salve Lector

*Martinus jacet hic, si nescis caetera quaere,
interea tumuli sis memor ipse tui. Vale jurisconsulte,
accedat totum precibus, quodcunque recedit
litibus, aeternum sic tibi tempus erit.*

Recordator civitatis Lond : Medii templi lector quadrago
1615

Monument of the Southwark School, probably by William Cure.

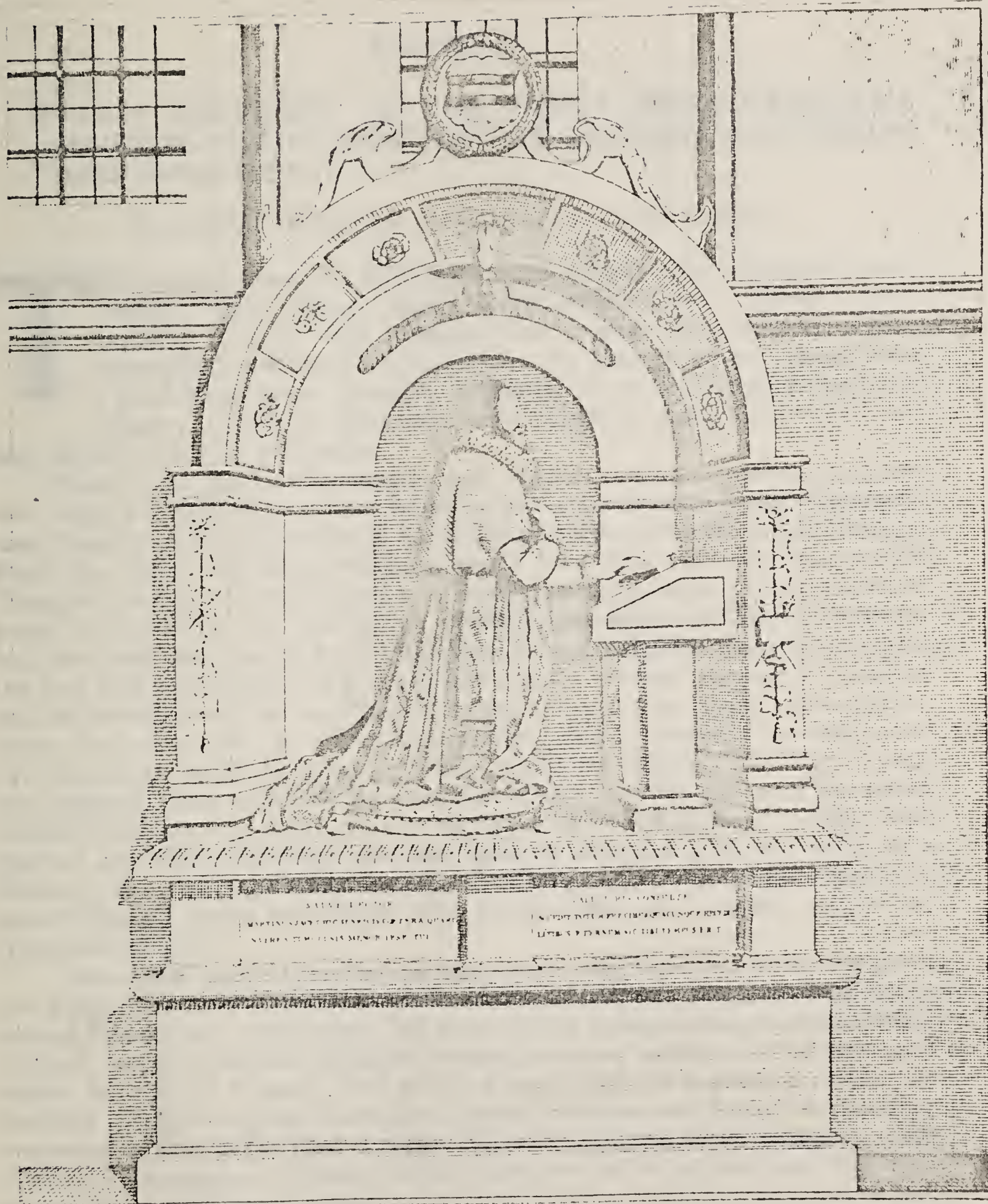
An altar tomb of alabaster and plaster, with kneeling effigy in the Recorder's scarlet gown, placed under a coffered arch adorned with rosettes and resting on pilasters enriched with antiques (arabesques), in this case ribbons, tassels, books and crossed quill pens. The background is enriched with scroll-work, and the panels and mouldings of the base are painted black to imitate black marble.

This noble tomb has been wantonly illtreated, the monument having been placed against the low outer wall of the Triforium, and has had part of the original

castings and the coat of arms broken off, the latter being incongruously affixed to the base, and more recently serious damage has been done to the figure.

At one time this monument was enclosed within iron grates as they are referred to by Dingley in his description of the monument, but these had disappeared before 1791. The monument measures 10 ft. 1 in. by 6 ft. 6 in.

There is an illustration of this monument in Mrs. Esdaile's book on the Temple Church monuments published recently, but the line engravings made for J. T. Smith's *Antiquities of London* is to be preferred. It was engraved in 1794. The illustration appearing here is reproduced from this therefore. I had intended that a photograph should be taken of the monument, but the delays of the authorities are such that I have abandoned the idea. The 1794 line engraving very faithfully represents the monument, and quite recently the Martyn coat of arms (it must be remembered that the said Richard signs as Martyn) has been replaced at the top of the monument, although some of the decorative scroll-work shown supporting it in the illustration is now lost.



MONUMENT IN THE TEMPLE CHURCH, LONDON TO
RICHARD MARTIN, RECORDER OF LONDON 1617.

CHAPTER 9

A SPEACH DELIVERED TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTIE IN THE NAME OF THE SHERIFFES OF LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

By MAISTER RICHARD MARTIN of the Middle Temple

THE common feares and difficulties, which perplex most confident orators speaking before Princes, would more confound any distrustful spirit speaking to your high Majestie, most mighty King and our dreade Sovereigne Lord, did I not know that the message which I bring, is to a good King always gratefull. Curiosity of wit and affected straines of Oratory, I leave to those who more delight to tickle the Prince's eare than satisfie his deeper judgement.

To me, most gracious Sovereigne, your Majestie's meanest subject, vouchsafe your milde and princely attention, whiles in the names of these grave Magistrates, your Majestie's faithful Sheriffes of London and Middlesex I offer to your benigne Grace that loyall and hearty welcome, which from that honorable and antient Citie, and the Heart of this Kingdome, is brought by them, whose deepe and inward grieffe, conceived for the losse of our peerless and renowned Queene Elizabeth, is turned into excessive joy for the approach of your excellent Majestie, by whom the long and blessed peace of five and forty yeeres is made perpetuall. Great is the acknowledgement we owe to the memory of our late Prince's government, whose far spread fame, as it shall live recommended to posterity for ever, so of her flourishing reigne no other testimony neede be required than that of your high Majestie (since none can be more honorable), that the like hath not beene read or heard of in our dayes, or since the reigne of great Augustus ; so that even glorious and victorious Kings have just cause to envy the glory and virtue of a Woman. But she is gathered in peace to her Fathers, a memorable instance of your Majestie's divine observation, that Princes differ not in stuffe, but in use, from common men.

Out of the ashes of the Phoenix wert thou, King James, borne for our good, the bright starre of the North, to which all true adamantine hearts had long before turned themselves ; whose fame, like a new Sunne rying, dispersed those cloudes of feare, which either our politicke friendes, or open enemies, or the unnatural factors for the fift Monarch, had given us some cause to apprehend ; yea, our Nobility, Councellors, and Commons (whose wisdome and fidelity is therefore renowned as farre as the Iland is spoken of) with a generall zeale poasted to your Majestie's subjection ; not more incited heereunto by the right of your Majestie's discent and Royall blood, drawen to this faire inheritance, from the loynes of our ancient Kings, then enflamed with the fame of your Princily and eminent virtues, wherewith (as a rich cabinet with precious jewels)*your Kingely minde is furnished, if constant fame have delivered us a true inventory of your rare qualities. A King

whose youth needs no excuse, and whose affections are subdued to his reasons ; a King which not only does justice, which even Tyrants do sometimes, but loves justice, which habit none but vertuous Princes can put on, who (imitating the bounty of the King of Kings) invites all distressed people to come unto him, not permitting Gehæzie to take talents of silver nor change of garments.

In some Princes my Sovereigne Lorde, it is enough that they be not evill, but from your Majestie we looke for an admirable goodnesse, and particular redresse, so strange an expectation (forerunning your Majestie's coming) hath invested the mindes of good men with comfort, of bad with feare.

And see how bounteous Heaven hath assigned Kingdomes, as proper subjects for your Majestie's foure Kingly vertues. Scotland hath tried your prudence, in reducing those things to order in Church and Commonwealth which the tumultuous times of your Majestie's infancy had there put out of square. Ireland shall require your justice, which the miseries (I dare not say the pollicies) of Civil Wars have there defaced. France shall prove your fortitude when necessary reason of state shall bend your Majestie's Counsell to that enterprize. But let England be the schoole, wherein your Majestie shall practise your temperance and moderation ; for there flattery will essay to undermine or force your Majestie's strongest constancie and integrity ; base assentation, the bane of virtuous Princes, which (like Lazarus' dogs) licks even Prince's soares, a vice made so familiar to this age, by long use, that even pulpits are not free from that kinde of treason—a treason, I may justly call it, most capitall, to poyson the Fountaine of Wisdom and Justice, whereat so many Kingdomes must be refreshed.

Nor can I be justly blamed to lay open to a most skilfull and faithful Physitian our true griefes ; nay it shall bee the comfort of mine age to have spoken the truth to my Lord the King, and with a heart as true to your Majestie as your owne, to make known to an uncorrupted King the hopes and desires of his best subjects, who (as if your Majestie were sent down from Heaven to reduce the Golden Age) have now assured themselves, that this Iland (by strange working and revolution now united to your Majestie's obedience) shall never feare the mischiefes and misgovernments, which other countries and other times have felt. Oppression shall not be here the badge of authoritie, nor insolence the marke of greatnesse. The people shall everyone sit under his own olive tree, and annoynt himself with the fat thereof, his face not grinded with extorted sutes, nor his marrow suckt with most odious and unjust monopolies. Unconscionable lawyers and greedie officers shall no longer spinne out the poor man's cause in length to his undoing and the delay of justice. No more shall bribes blinde the eyes of the wise, nor gold be reputed the common measure of men's worthinesse ; adulterate gold, which can guild a rotten post, make Balam a Byshoppe, and Isachar so worthy of a judiciall chaire as Solomon, where he may wickedly sell that justice which he corruptly bought ! The money-changers and sellers of doves, I mean those which trafique the livings of simple and religious pastors, shall your Majestie whip out of the Temple and Commonwealth ; for no more shall Church livings be pared to the quicke, forcing ambitious churchman (partakers of this sacrilege) to enter in at

the window by simonie and corruption, which they must afterwards repaire with usurie, and make up with pluralities.

The ports and havens of these Kingdomes, which have long been barred, shall now open the mouthes of their rivers, and the armes of their seas, to the gentle amity and just trafficke of all nations, washing away our reproach of universal pirates and sea-wolves, and deryving (by the exchange of home bred commodities with forraigne) into the vaines of this land that wholesome blood and wellgotte treasure, which shall strengthen the sinews of your Majestie's Kingdomes.

The neglected and almost worn-out Nobility shall now as bright diamonds and burning carbunckles adorne your Kingly diadem. The too-much-contemned Clergy shall hang as a precious ear-ring at your Princely care, your Majestie still listening to their holy Councils. The wearied Commons shall be worne as a riche ring on your Royal finger, which your Majestie with a watchful eye will still graciously looke upon. For we have now a King that will heare with his owne eares, see with his owne eyes, and be ever jealous of any great trust, which (being afterwards become necessary) may be abused to an unlymited power.

O my gracious Leige, let never any wrye Councils dyvert or pudole the faire streame of your naturall goodnesse. Let wicked usurpers seeke lewd arts to mayntaine their lewd purchases ; to your Majestie (called to the Empire by the consent of God and men, and now King of so many faithful harts) plaine and dyrect virtue is the safest policy and love to them who have shewne such loyalty to you is a wall of brasse. They meane to sell the King to his subjects at their owne price, and abuse the authority of his Majestie to their private gayne and greatnes, who perswade him, that to shut himselfe up from the accesse of his people is the meanes to augment his State.

Let me not seem tedious to Your Majestie, my gracious Sovereigne, nor yet presumptuous, for I counsell not. But whiles Your Majestie hath bin perchance wearied with the complaints and insinuations of perticulars for private reasons, let it be lawful, my Liege, for a hart free from feare or hope to show Your Majestie the agues which keepe low this great body, whereof Your Majestie is the sound head. Nor are we fed with hopes of redress by imagination (as hungry men with a painted bouquet), but by assurance of certaine knowledge drawne out of the observations of Your Majestie's forepast actions, and some books now fresh in every man's hands, being (to use your Majestie's owne wordes) the five ideas or representations of the minde, those excellent wholesome rules Your Majestie will never transgresse, having bound your Princely Sonne by such heavy penalties to observe them after you, nor dooth any wise man wish, or good man desire, that your Majestie should follow other counselles and examples than your owne, by which your Majestie is so neerely bound.

[This is a reference to King James' book "Baselicon Doron."]

To conclude, therefore, what great cause have we to welcome to the territories of our Citie your most excellent Majestie, who (to make us the glorious and happie head of this Iland) have, by your fyrst entrance, brought us the addition of another Kingdome which warre could never subdue. So Your Majestie's upright govern-

ment shall make us partakers of that felicitie, which divine Plato did only apprehend but never see—whose King is a Philosopher, a Philosopher being our King. Receive then, most gracious Sovereigne, that loyal wellcome which our Cittie sendeth out to meet your Majestie, our Cittie, which, for the long tryall of her loyalties, obedience and faythfull readinesse in all occasions, Your Majestie's Royall Progenitors have honoured with the title of their chamber, whose faithful Citizens, with true and well-approved harts, humbly lay at your Royal feete their goods and lives, which they will sacrifice for your Majestie's service and defence, with longing eyes desiring to receive Your Majestie within their walles, whom they have long since lodged in their harts, praying to Heaven that your Majestie's person may be free from practize, your soule safe from flatterie, your life extended to the possibilitie of nature, and that, if not your naturall life, yet your Royal line may have one period with the world, your Princely offspring sitting upon the Throne of their fathers for evermore.

And we, Your Majestie's faithfull servants, humbly surrendering into your Majestie's hands that authority which we holde from you, wishing from our harts that all plagues may pursue his posterity that but conspires Your Majestie's danger.



HENRY MARTEN—THE REGICIDE.
(Photo by Vivians, Hereford)

CHAPTER 10

SOME NOTES ON THE ILLUSTRATIONS

1. *Richard Martin, M.P. (Humanity Martin.)*

Some reference to this is made in the Introductory Chapter. A biography will be given later together with the pedigree showing the descent of this branch.

2. *Crest and Arms of Martyn of Athelhampton and Park Pale co., Dorset, Seaborough, co., Somerset, Plymouth co., Devon and Tonacombe and St. Dominick, co., Cornwall.*

Arms.—Argent, 2 bars Gules. *Crest.*—On the stump of a tree couped and erased Argent an ape sejant proper chained and collared or looking in a mirror of the last (Or).

3. *Arms of Martin of Ballinahinch Castle, Ireland.*

These arms are fully described at the top of page 8.

4 & 5. *The Effigies in the Martyn chapel, Puddletown Church, Dorset.*

These effigies have been very badly mutilated, and it is clear that after the last of the Martyns of Athelhampton had died no special care has been taken of them and they have been moved and so crowded together that it has been with difficulty that a passable photograph has been taken of each. Only one can be definitely identified, i.e., that of Sir William Martyn, although it is quite clear that the others are Martyn knights from the indications still remaining. This branch of the Martyns was at Walterstone, in the parish of Puddletown before they came to own Athelhampton and the earlier effigies are probably of some of the Martyn knights resident there.

6. *Crest and Arms of Sir Richard Martin, Lord Mayor of London.*

These are fully described on page 23.

7. *Crest and Arms of Martin of London from the City of Bangor.*

Arms.—Martin quartering Bangor. Martin : Argent, 2 bars gules in chief 3 estoiles sable. Bangor : described fully at foot of page 15. *Crest* : A martlet argent beaked or charged on breast with an estoile Sable.

8. *Crest and Arms of Martin of Steeple Morden co., Cambridge.*

These are fully described on page 16.

9. *Crest and Arms of Martin of Barton co., Cambridge.*

These are fully described on page 17. The crest is described in the grant as "chequy Or & Azure."

10. *Portrait Medallion of Sir Richard Martin and Lady Dorcas, his first wife.*

This illustration is taken from a plaster cast of a silver medallion preserved in the coins and Medals department of the British Museum. The medallion is the work of Steven van Herwijck and was executed in 1562. The illustration is the exact size of the medallion.

11. *Crest and Arms of Sir Roger Martin, Lord Mayor of London.*

These are fully described in the first paragraph of page 21, but see also Chapter 6.

12 & 13. *Athelhampton Hall, co., Dorset—Exterior and interior.*

See Chapter 5.

14. *Tonacombe Manor, Cornwall.*

See Chapter 5.

15. *Quy Hall, co., Cambridge.*

See Chapter 5.

16. *Crest and Arms of Martin of Long Melford.*

Arms.—Martin impaling Ford. (Martin) Argent, a chevron between 3 mascles Sable, within a bordure engrailed Gules (Ford) Or, 4 bendlets Azure.

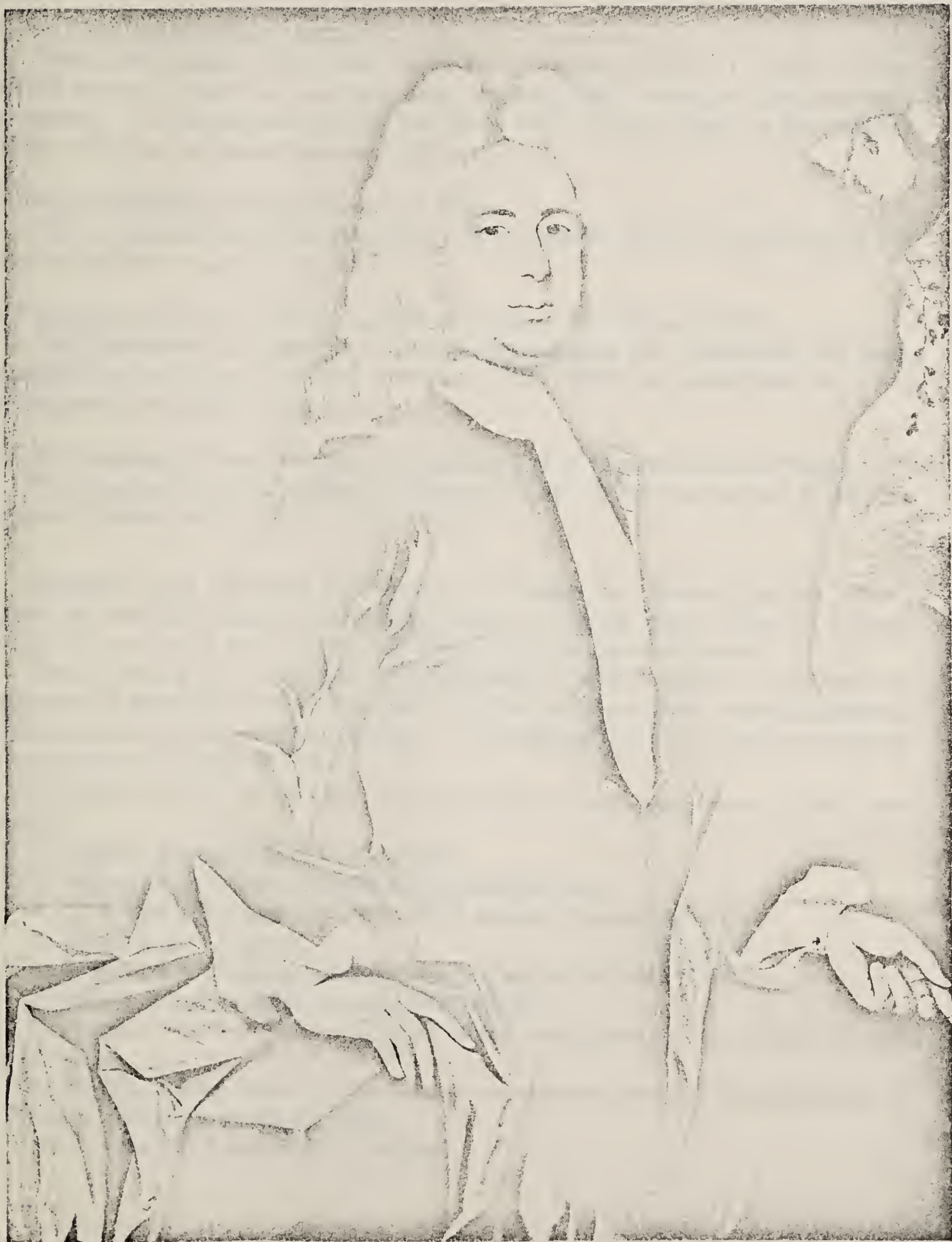
17. *Monumental brass to Richard Martyn and wife at Dartford.*

This brass is described by Mr. Ralph Griffin, F.S.A., the principal authority on Monumental brasses in the British Isles, in his book entitled "A List of Monumental Brasses remaining in the County of Kent in 1922," as follows: "Effs of a man 42×11 in civil dress with mantle, and wife $41\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ in veil head dress, kirtle and gown with full sleeves, mouth scrolls $10\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ in Latin, double canopy with embattled footpiece $66 \times 30\frac{1}{2}$, slightly mutilated, formerly on chancel floor, but in 1921 all loose in the priest's chamber. The original stone 96×50 is said to be buried under the tiles.

NOTE.—This brass has recently been relaid in the chancel and the missing portions of the marginal inscription have been filled in with modern brass.

18. *Monumental brass to John Martyn and wife (Graveney Church).*

This is a very large and beautiful brass, and it has been most difficult to reproduce owing to its size and detail. After four attempts to obtain a satisfactory rotograph from a rubbing I made all of which were unsuitable I have selected for the illustration an engraving of it made about 100 years ago by Boutell and this shows part of the brass which since has been lost. In particular the shield of Boteler. Again quoting Griffin, the complete size of this brass is 9 ft. 8 in. \times 3 ft. 10 in. The effigy of John Martyn is 55 in. \times 15, and that of his wife $54\frac{1}{2} \times 14$. There were originally five shields all of which are now lost. The date of death of the wife is left blank. The reason would be that after the death of John Martyn she married Thomas Borgeys, whose brass is also in this church. She survived him as will be seen in Chapter 7.



ROBERT AMBERSON MARTEN.
(attributed to Kneller)

19 & 20. *The Brasses at Long Melford.*

These illustrations have been made from rubbings which I took in Long Melford church. It will be seen that they are very much worn and that portions are missing. The respective persons are dealt with at some length in the chapter dealing with the unclaimed Baronetcy (Chapter 6).

21. *Portrait of Richard Martin, Recorder of London.*

This is referred to in the biography. It is, I think, clearly the portrait of the Recorder and not that of Sir Richard.

22. *Monument to Richard Martin, Recorder of London in the Temple Church.*

This illustration is taken from an old engraving as the monument has been removed from its original position and some part of the ornamentation has since this engraving was made, been lost.

23 & 24. *Portraits of Henry Marten, the Regicide and of Robert Amberson Marten.*

The biography of the regicide will appear in Vol. 2 and the descent of Robert Amberson Marten will be dealt with in Vol. 3.

NOTES.—It is recorded that Martyn of Totnes co., Devon, had for *Arms* : Argent, on two bars Gules three crosses formée Or. & for *Crest* : Out of a ducal coronet Or, an eagles head Argent between 2 wings expanded Gules.

This is one of the variations of arms made by the Heralds for purposes of distinction of branches of the family prior to the introduction of marks of cadency as referred to in my introductory chapter. The following are also similar variations on record at the College of Arms :—

1. Azure, 2 bars Or in chief a rose between two bugle horns of the first (Azure).

2. Argent, 2 bars Gules an annulet Or.

3. Argent, 2 bars Gules bezantée (Cambridgeshire).

4. Or 2 bars gules each charged with 3 bezants (Cambridgeshire).

5. Gules, 2 bars Argent.

6. Argent, 2 bars Gules within a bordure engrailed Sable (Devon).

7. Azure, 2 bars nebulée Argent (Yorkshire).

8. Argent, 2 bars gules on a canton of the last (Gules) an escutcheon of the first (Argent).

9. Argent, 2 bars Gules on the first an escutcheon ermine (Hertfordshire & Sir William Martyn, Lord Mayor 1492).

10. Argent, on 2 bars Gules 3 bezants.

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